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OLUME VII.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1873.

NUMBER 48.

74. The World. 1874.

reat Democratic Victories in New York, Maryland and Virginia, the startling Re- n defeats in Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas foreshadow the election of a Dem- Congress in 1874, and the election of a atic President.

of the triumph already won has great adherence to the organization, fidelity to the principles of the party. THE WORLD has been faith- a trust. When faint hearts talked of a party, a dead party, a new party, it bore of the historic, indomitable Dem- party. That flag, inscribed with the le- Free Trade and Farmers' Rights, Hard and no Monopolies,—the Democrats of New York carried to a glorious vic- erting Grant majorities of 37,000 and

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CHRISTMAS MORNING.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

'Twas the morning of Christmas:
  And Benny and Ned
Had captured their stockings,
  And gone back to bed;
And there in their night-gowns,
  As soon as 'twas light,
They emptied their treasures;
  And O, what a sight!
Such stockings! *long* stockings!
  (Mamma's, I suppose,)
Filled full to the openings,
  And crammed to the toes.

"Isn't Santa Tlaus dood, Ned?"
  Cried Benny, "Dus' look
And see what he's div me;
  A drate picture book."

"And me!" exclaimed Neddy;
  "Mine's diff'rent from yourn:
'Tis chuck full of stories,
  And long words to learn!
But then you know, Benny,
  I'm older than you,
And need older presents,
  As Santy Claus knew."

"O—o—o!" shouted Benny,
  "A big Noah's Ark;
An' lots of wild animals;
  And here is a tart
Wiv a little horse in it;
  He looks like our Ace,
For he's tinder spotted,
  And dot a white face."

"I never!" said Neddy,
  "What's this, do you think?
A bag full of marbles,
  I guess, by the chink.
Besides a great buzz top,
  All red, white and blue!
And a two-bladed jack-knife!
  Have you got one, too?"

"Dess not," answered Benny,
  "But I've dot a cat;
And a sheep vat says ba-ba!
  'Few pinch him like that.
And then there is somefin
  Tied up with a strin'—
O, Neddy, 'tis tandy!
  Dus put oore hand in!
D'ye feel what a lot 'tis?
  I fought I'd have some;
For ma said I should have,
  When Santa Tlaus tum."

"Merry Christmas, my darlings!
  Why not up before?"
And mamma with baby,
  Appeared at the door.

CHRISTMAS GHOST.

A Reminiscence of the Siege of Vicksburg.

On Christmas eve, in 1862, I was borne on the Mississippi steamer, Continental, bound down the river for Vicksburg, then, as is well known, in possession of the confederates. The Continental formed a portion of the fleet which carried Gen. Sherman's army, and which was destined to attack Vicksburg from the direction of the Yazoo river, while, as was intended, Gen. Grant was to march down overland, and co-operate by an attack from the land side to the north of the confederates, stronghold.

We were nearing Vicksburg on Christmas eve, and all knew that a fight, and a desperate one, was imminent. In view of this approaching danger, it was resolved to make the most of the opportunity, and so a lively season was inaugurated. The boat carried General Frederick Steel and staff; and anybody who knew Steel, Paddock, poor Sokalski, Charley Seammon, and the other members of that crowd, including the humble writer hereof, will understand that if the whiskey and sugar would not give out when they started in for a "lively season," one would be sure to result.

Jollity reigned. Steele's pale face lighted up with a roseate glow, and he was the gayest of the gay among the jolly crowd that warmed under the genial influence of steaming "commissary," until the surrounding darkness rang with volleys of laughter and their chorus of roaring voices. Toasts were drunk to the girls we left behind us; "the first who dies," in view of the coming battle, had many a steaming bumper in advance of his heroic sacrifice, and each contributed his share of anecdote or reminiscence or favored the bacchantes with his favorite song.

While the revelry was at its height, which was towards morning, an orderly touched me on the shoulder and said that a soldier wished to speak to me in the forward cabin. I accompanied him, and found myself a moment after standing over a cavalryman, who was lying on the floor on a bed of blankets, with his head pillowed on a saddle.

"That is the man," said my guide.

"Did you wish to speak with me?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, feebly, as he, with some difficulty, rose up so as to rest on his elbows. "You do not remember me?" he continued.

"No, I don't," I replied, as I gazed into his bearded face.

"My name is Tom S. I once worked as printer in the —— office."

I recollected him at once. When I had known him as a printer he was rather handsome, dandified, clean shaven youth, mainly remarkable for his extreme devotion to the *beau sexe*, and the scrupulous neatness of his personal appearance. As he lay before me, he was bearded, dirty, emaciated, so that it was no wonder that I failed to recognize him. The last I had known of him was that he had been elected second lieutenant in an infantry company that was raised in the town where he resided.

"How in God's name is this, Tom? I thought you were lieutenant in the Twelfth Iowa."

"So I was. But I have been in trouble since. I want you to listen to me for a few minutes, for I have something of importance to tell you."

I sat down on the edge of his blanket, and then Tom proceeded to unfold his secret.

I knew that he was very devoted to a quite pretty girl at home, and, as I supposed, they were to be married. She was a giddy young woman, very fond of a flirtation, and anxious to carry as many lovers' scalps at her belt as she could secure.

I learned from Tom that when he left as lieutenant of the Twelfth, they were engaged. At Shiloh, the regiment was captured almost to a man, and himself among the others. He had been taken south but four or five months later he had made his escape and returned north. He reached home full of eager anticipations, and discovered that his fiancee, accepting a report of his death, had buried his memory, and was now on the eve of marriage with a prominent citizen of the town.

Broken down by the shock to his hopes, Tom went on a prolonged spree, and had his commission taken from him, had finally run away and enlisted as a private in a cavalry regiment, from which he had been selected to serve as Steele's body guard.

As Tom concluded his narration, he hesitated a moment to regain his composure. He was very much broken down by disease, or dissipation, and seemed in the last stage of a decline.

"What I wish particularly of you," he resumed in a little while, is this: "I have a presentment that I shall be killed in the coming fight. I have a photograph and some letters from Laura, and I wish you to take charge of them, and carry them to her with the assurance that I died loving her, and that she is responsible for my death."

I tried to rally him on the absurdity of presentments, but it was all useless. He knew he should be killed, and when I further attempted to argue with him he finally ceased to listen and seemed buried in a profound and painful memory. Giving up the attempt to convince him as being futile, I took the small package, shook hands with him, and returned to the after cabin.

The battle of Chickasaw Bayou occurred on the second or third day after. Steele's forces occupied the extreme left, and labored gallantly but uselessly all that bloody day to secure the position on the bluffs occupied by the confederates.

Near midnight I was standing on the deck of a steamer on which were being brought such of the wounded as could be reached under the confederate guns.—Among others who were carried on board I recognized, in a mass of blood, dirt and torn uniform, the face of Tom S. He was laid on the cabin floor; but when I attempted to attract his attention I found that he was unconscious. His face was deadly white, save where streaked with blood. His eyes were fixed, his under jaw had fallen, and he seemed already *in extremis*.

Hunting up an assistant surgeon, I secured an examination of the wounded man. His breast was bared and revealed three terrible wounds, about which the blood had coagulated, and around which there were great patches of red.

"He has been shot through the body in three places, and the chances are that he will not live twenty minutes, certainly not two hours."

Such was the report of the surgeon.

Soon after I went on another boat, and a few days later I came up to Memphis with my accounts of the battle. From thence I mailed to Laura ——, a circumstantial account of my interview with Tom, his wounding and death, had the letters and photographs which he had committed to my care.

In the fall of the following year I left the army and located in the Garden city.

Years passed, but I never could quite forget poor Tom, his prostration when I first met him, on the night of the battle. The thing haunted me like a painful memory in my own life, and was one of the few recollections of the war which time would neither obliterate nor soften.

On last Christmas eve I remained late down town in order to smuggle home the knick knacks intended for the morrow's breakfast table. The streets were almost deserted. As I turned the corner of Dearborne and Washington, I found myself under a gas-lamp, and face to face with a pedestrian. I glanced into his face, and, with a thrill of astonishment, not unmixed with horror, I recognized the unmistakable lineaments of—Tom S.!

In the action of a second I recollected it was Christmas eve, and the eighth anniversary of our meeting in the cabin, and of his presentiment of his death. My senses were frozen with horror, for a single pulsation, and then I said:

"In God's name, Tom, is that you?"

The apparition gazed at me with a serious, melancholy mein for a moment and the next instant my hand was seized with a grip like that of a vice of frozen steel, while the stillness of the late night was broken by a voice which said:

"Is it me. You bet it's me!"

"And aren't you dead?"

"Dead? Me dead? Come on, and I'll show you that if I'm dead, how the dead do comfort themselves."

I think it was hot Scotch that the test was made with and it acted like an exorcism. To see whether I was awake or dreaming I applied the test to myself, too. We repeated the test. In less than an hour I was entirely satisfied, not only that I was awake, but that the apparition was one of flesh and blood, and the one hundred and sixty pounds remnant of my poor Tom S. whom I left mortally wounded and dying in the cabin of the steamer on the night of the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

I was duly informed, while we were employing the hot Scotch test, that Tom did not die on that night, or any other; that he recovered in time, was discharged, went home, and married the young woman who —struck with remorse by the letter and Tom's tragic end—had jilted her last *fiancee*, and had resolved to die an old maid as an expiation of her sins.

And this is the only veritable ghost I ever met in my life; and, moreover, this is the only true, genuine, real ghost story that ever was written and published.

CHRISTMAS IN SPAIN.

There is no civilized country on earth in which children are not made happy by the promise of the coming Christmas. But in every country the festival is called by a different name, and its presiding genius is painted with a different costume and manner. You know all about our jolly Dutch Santa Claus, with his shrewd, twinkling eyes, his frosty beard, his ruddy face, and the bag af treasures with which he comes tumbling down the chimney, while his team of reindeer snort and stamp on the icy road. The English Christmas is equally well known, and the wonders of the German miracle-tree, the first sight of which no child ever forgets. But you are, perhaps, not so familliar with the spirit of the blessed season of advent in Southern Europe, and I will tell you some of the pleasures and fancies of the Spanish Christmas. The good cheer which it brings everywhere is especially evident in Spain. They are a frugal people, and many a good Spanish family is supported by less than the waste of a household on Murray Hill. But there is no sparing at Christmas. This is a season as fatal to turkeys as Thanksgiving in New England. The Castillian farmers drive them into Madrid in great droves, which they conduct from door to door, making the dim old streets gay with their scarlet wattles and noisy with obstreperous gabbling. But the headquarters of the marketing during those days are in the Plaza Mayor, where every variety of fruit and provision is sold. There is nothing more striking than those vast heaps of fresh golden oranges, plucked the day before in the groves of Andalusia, nuts from Granada, and dates from Africa; every flavor and color of tropical fruitage; and in the stalls beneath the gloomy arches the butchers drive their flourishing trade. All is gay and joyous—chaffering and jesting, greeting of friends and filling of baskets. The sky is wintry, but the ground is ruddy and rich with the fruits of summers. At night the whole city turns out into the streets. The youths and maidens of the poorer class go trooping through the town with tamborines, castanets, and guitars, singing and dancing. Every one has a different song to suit his own state of mind. The women sing of love and religion, and many of the men can sing of nothing better than politic. But the part which the children take in the festival bears a curious resemblance to those time-honored ceremonies we all remember. The associations of Christmas in Spain are all of the Gospel. There is no northern St. Nick there to stuff the stockings of good children with rewards of merit. Why, then on Christmas Eve do you see the little shoes exposed by the windows and doors? The wise kings of the East are supposed to be journeying by night to Bethlehem, bearing gifts and homage to the heavenly child, and out of their abundance, when they pass by the houses where good children sleep, they will drop into their shoes some of the treasures they are bearing to the Baby Prince in Judea. This thought is never absent from the rejoicings of Christmas-tide in Spain. Every hour of the time is sacred to him who came to bring peace and good-will to the world. The favorite toy of the season is called "The Nativity." It is sometimes very elaborate and costly, representing a landscape under a starry night; the shepherds watching their flocks, the magi coming in with wonder and awe, and the child in the stable, shedding upon the darkness that living light which was to overspread the world.—[John Hay in St. Nicholas for January.

* * *

A GOOD thing is told of a preacher who edits a paper. It happened in this way: As the forms of the paper were being put on the press, by some accident, not explained, one of them was knocked into pi. The preacher looked at the mountain of type promiscuously piled up and then at his workmen, and said; "Boys, it is evident there ought to be some swearing done here, but you know I am not the one to do it."

A VISION OF CHRISTMAS.

It was in the bleak December, as I watched each blazing ember,
  And fresh from nature's loom gleamed the garment of the snow,
And the Christmas bells were ringing—to the world glad tidings bringing
  Of the child Messiah cradled in a manger long ago.

While bitter winds were sighing, I saw an angel flying,
  Fairer, fairer than the snow, fluttering downward like a pall;
It was charity, in pity sent to village, town and city,
  To heal the broken-hearted, and speak words of love to all.

Quick she sped across the alleys to the wild, snow-covered valleys,
  Where sat an aged mother by the bright trim English fire;
Attired was she in sable, and the book was on the table,
  Which she ceased to read to listen to the Christmas minstrel choir.

Anear her sat a maiden, her eyes with tear-drops laden,
  Their thoughts were of a new-made grave and of a sailor-boy;
And the angel entered slowly, with a foot-step soft and holy,
  And they felt life still had left for them a cup of real joy.

Straightway again she wandered, by a cottage hearth she pondered,
  Where in its last death struggles lay a little suffering child;
And its father and the mother, clinging closer to each other,
  In the majesty of sorrow and despair were weeping wild.

As the latch she lifted lightly the fireside beamed more brightly,
  And from the shrouded spirits the stone of sorrow rolled;
And they saw above their pining the Star of Bethl'em shining,
  And knew their lamb was gathered in the tender Shepherd's fold.

O, may this lovely angel be the world's divine evangel,
  And gather in the poor around the Christmas board;
Clothe the naked ones who shiver, sing Hosannas to the Giver,
  And with mistletoe and holly wreathe the cannon and the sword.

CHRISTMAS GEMS.

The first song ever composed in England was a Christmas carol in Anglo Norman French.

The first tragedy in the language, and the oldest of the comedies, were brought out as a part of the Christmas festivities of the period.

The Saviour had not where to lay His head, but His scriptures are translated into a thousand languages, and the grandest structures of the modern world are the home of His church, and the temple of His worship.

Christmas is each year more generally observed in New England, where it was once proscribed by law, and before another generation it is probable that most of the religious denominations here will observe the anniversary by public religious exercises.

A very remarkbble frost was one that began on Christmas day, 1766, and lasted till the 17th of January, when there was one day's thaw, followed by another week of excessively sharp frost. The continuance of intense cold for nearly a month was terrible in its effects upon the population and vegetation.

The beautiful spirit of benificence has endeared Christmas day to the poor and the young. What a joyous time it brings to the heart of childhood! And how pleasant it must be to a truly generous nature to participate in the usual felicities of the holiday season, and to observe the exultation of the young at the tokens of affection they receive!

There is a very curious custom observed by the Greek church throughout Russia. It is the baptism at Christmas of the patron saint. Each village and each city has its particular patron. In the larger towns the ceremony is performed by a bishop. A cross is cut in the ice, and the patron-saint, represented by a carved wooden effigy, is baptised.

The coldest day ever known in London was a Christmas day just seventy-four years ago. The occurrence is not fresh in the memory of many of us. The register then was sixteen degrees below zero, and though that was beaten only ten years ago in many parts of England, it has not been equalled in the metropolis, which is in by no means the coldest latitude of the Island.

The Christian nations of the world honor the anniversary of the Saviour's birth with solemn worship and with social joy; with the impressive pomp of religious ceremonials; with poetry, music, eloquenee, and spiritual communion. In this beautiful festival—the grandest and the gladdest of sons of men, they celebrate the spiritual regeneration of mankind.

Even in rude times, Christmas has had the power to mitigate the ferocities of war. The siege of Orleans, in 1428, the English historian says the solemnities and festivities of Christmas gave a short interval of repose. The English lords requested of the French commanders that they might have a night of minstrelsy with trumpets and clarions. This was granted, and the horrors of war were suspended by melodies which were thought to be delightful.

The beautiful custom of adorning houses with evergreens during the Christmas holidays is ascribed to various causes. Those who have taken the christian view of the matter refer to those expressions so frequently met with in the prophetical writings, where green boughs are spoken of as ornaments of the sanctuary and signs of rejoicing. Others have affirmed that the custom had a pagan origin and refer to the beautiful druidical custom of hanging up in the house boughs of green to which the wood spirits might resort to shelter them from the nipping blasts of winter.

Christmas out door sports possess a character of their own—fully appreciated by all those who have shared their delights. Who does not remember, with enthusiasm many a sleigh ride over the smooth snow, when the influence of the cold wind was met and overcome by the warm glow of the heart. There is no element so powerful to combat with winter frost and snow as real contentment, and to him whose heart is weary and restless, all the fires of Vesuvius would prove insufficient. But at Christmas every one is filled with an exultant glow and the cold air is rather reveled in than otherwise.

One of the specialities of Christmas day in olden times was the Christmas pie, which was often composed of fish, flesh and fowl. In the reign of Henry III, the sheriff of Gloucester was once ordered by that monarch to procure "twenty salmon, ten peacocks and ten brawns," for Christmas pies. The peacock was only produced at solemn and chivalric banquets, such as that of Christmas, and when thus served up—with gilded beak and plumed crest, his head appearing at one end of the pie and his tail at the other, spread out in all its glory—was carried in state into the hall, to the sound of minstrelsy, by the lady most distinguished for birth and beauty, the other ladies following in due order.

Hail, all hail the joyous morn;
  Tell it forth from earth to heaven,
That to us a child is born,
  That to us a son is given.

Angels, bending from the sky,
  Chanted at the wondrous birth;
"Glory be to God on high,
  Peace—good will to man on earth."

Join we in our feeble lays,
  To the chorus of the sky;
And, in songs of grateful praise,
  Glory give to God on high.

One of the first problems the young scholar sets himself to discover is what day of the week Christmas falls on. Seeing that a little disappointment ensues upon the accident of the 25th of December falling on Sunday, it soon became a question in the nursery how often the event will happen. Confining himself to the present century, the child finds that between 1800 and 1900, Christmas day occurs on Sunday fifteen times, and during the hundred years it happens thrice (in 1820, 1848 and 1876) that leap year causes Christmas day to jump from Saturday to Monday. It will be nine years before the holiday falls again on Sunday. After the nine years the intervals are six years, five years, six years, eleven years, and so on as long as the century holds out; but the occurrence of the centenary spoils the order, there being no bissextile for eight years at the end of each century.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

The origin of the Christmas tree, which so many of our citizens have introduced into their households for the enjoyment of their children, is thus given: In Germany, many years ago, when the houses were decorated with evergreens for the Christmastide, it was the custom to select a large bough for a conspicuous place, and on it were placed the presents for the children. After a time the bough became a tree, dressed with symbolical ornaments, and adorned with gifts for the household, of which the children had much the largest share. The custom was imported into England and this country has now become almost universal and each year adds fresh marvels and delights to the magical fruits of this tree.

The mystery of its preparation is half of the charm. The bright eyes of the little ones turn wistfully toward the locked doors of the room that contains the wondrous tree; they long to take a peep, and yet they would not "for the world." Not they.

Some still retain the Christmas tree in its old form—that is, after the ornaments are on, space is left for the children's presents; others place all the family gifts on or under the tree, and, after those of the children are distributed, the little ones discover and present the gifts of the older members of the family; and others again made of their Christmas trees mere show pieces on which to arrange artistically the glittering baubles, the stars, angels, etc.; and these are often accompanied by such costly ornaments that such a tree without a gift on it will cost hundreds of dollars. Such magnifidence must, of course, be on exhibition, for it is entirely too artistic and costly an affair to be thrown away on the children alone; so it is advertised privately and all the acquaintances of the family visit it between Christmas and New Year. It is, in truth, a tribute to family vanity rather than to family affection.

The second plan seems to be the more desirable. The Christmas tree is then what it should be—the home centre—sacred to the family, around which gather old and young linked to each other by loving remembrances. It is understood that the trees belong especially to the children, but it is well that they should feel that the festival is not entirely their own, and should be led to take an interest and pleasure in the gifts and the Merry Christmas of the grown up folk, and in short share their Christmas tree with them.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Dec. 26, 1873.

THE counties in the State which gave majorities *against* the new constitution are Adams, Lebanon, Dauphin, Perry, Snyder, Blair, Somerset, Indiana, and Greene.

THE members of the Constitutional Convention will meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg to-morrow (Saturday), for the purpose of opening and counting the official returns of the late election on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution.

WHEN the people of this State voted on the present constitution, in October, 1838, the total vote polled was 226,730, there being 113,971 *for* the amendments and 112,759 *against* them, showing the small majority of 1,212 in their favor. The vote in Cambria county, which was a full one at that time, stood 616 *for* and 939 *against* the amendments, being a majority of 323 *against* the present Constitution.

NEWTON BOOTH, the present Governor of California, has just been elected to the United States Senate for six years from March 4th, 1875. He is an anti-monopolist, and his election was brought about by a union of the anti-Grant Republicans and the Democrats and is regarded as a great victory over the Central Pacific Rail Road ring. The same combination has also elected Judge Hager, Democrat, to the Senate for the unexpired year of Senator Casserly's term, who resigned a few weeks ago.

BOTH houses of Congress adjourned for the holidays on Friday last, to meet again on Monday, January 5th. Although this is the usual custom of Congress, it is one that would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. The constitution requires that Congress shall meet on the first Monday in December. An amendment ought to be adopted by that body, and presented to the different State Legislatures for their ratification, changing the time of meeting until about the second Tuesday in January. If this were done, there would be no necessity for a recess, and the business of the two legislative branches could proceed without unnecessary delay or interruption.

A REPUBLICAN member of Congress from Illinois remarked last week to one of his colleagues, that he hoped the Senate would confirm the nomination of George H. Williams as Chief Justice, and when asked his reason for saying so, gave the following brief, but comprehensive answer: "My reason for the wish is, that insulting and outrageous as the nomination is, yet if Williams is Grant's *first* choice for Chief Justice, can any human being imagine who would be his *second?*" The Illinois member believed in accepting the lesser of the two evils. Sometimes there is sound philosophy in this rule, but in the case of Williams it would be a fatal precedent, and on the part of the Senate a most tame and impotent conclusion.

THE steamer Virginius, which was captured off the coast of Jamaica on the 30th of October by the Spanish war vessel Tornado and taken into the port of Santiago, Cuba, where fifty-three of her passengers and crew were speedily and inhumanly executed, was formally delivered up by Spain to a naval officer of the United States, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., in the harbor of Bahia Honda, about sixty miles west of Havana. The surviving passengers and crew, numbering between eighty and one hundred, who have been in prison at Santiago since their capture, were released on yesterday week and placed on board a United States vessel of war, and will be brought to New York. These two acts were done in pursuance of the settlement of the dispute by Mr. Fish, Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister at Washington, and thereby all danger of war between the two countries has been happily averted.

NEVER was a corrupt and unscrupulous Ring so completely riddled and crushed as was the Philadelphia Ring at the election on Tuesday of last week. The official vote in that city discloses the magnificent and decisive majority of 34,120 in favor of the new constitution. It is a proud and noble verdict of the friends of reform in that metropolis in favor of honest voting and an honest State government. That the most gigantic frauds were contemplated by the Ring election officers became apparent on the day of the election, but the storm of popular sentiment was too violent to be resisted and the Ring was buried without hope of resurrection.

John W. Forney, who was the steadfast friend of the constitution from the beginning to the end of the campaign, in his *Press* refers to the attempted frauds as follows:

> The first returns from the Mayor's office, at one o'clock on Tuesday, showed a majority of 5,400 against the constitution in the Nineteenth ward. This was subsequently corrected in part, at least, and largely reduced, the small majorities returned for the instrument in all the other wards, except the tenth, being at the same time greatly increased. But even after all pretended corrections, the Nineteenth ward was returned on the evening of election day as giving 889 *against* the constitution. By the official returns the same ward is found to have cast a majority of 2,957 for the instrument. The changes in the other ward are sufficient to make up a difference of over 7,000 in the total majority of this city.
>
> There could be no clearer evidence of the fact that the vote of Philadelphia has of late, been returned at whatever figures suited the necessities of the political leaders. They have been able to produce majorities to order, and thus completely nullify the will of the sovereign people. The new constitution aims a destructive blow at the vast enginery, and it needs only a few finishing strokes from the people to bury it beyond resurrection. A new registry law is inevitable in the interests of honest elections, and if the same overwhelming popular sentiment which carried through the constitution shall now be brought to bear upon the Legislature; which is soon to meet, its demands will be obeyed and the work of reform auspiciously begun.

Williams and the Senate.

From the time of Washington's administration down to that of Grant, the Senate of the United States, in defence of its own high character, has never thought it proper or necessary to send for persons and papers in order to satisfy its members of the capacity and integrity of a man whose name had been sent to it as Chief Justice of the United States. And yet this unparalleled proceeding took place in the Senate last week, when Mr. Edmunds, a Republican Senator from Vermont, who is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked the consent of that body to send for persons and papers in reference to the charges which have been preferred against the character of Geo. H. Williams. Could such a humiliating proceeding have occurred in the Senate when John Adams, in 1801, nominated John Marshall for that high and responsible position? or in 1836, when Andrew Jackson nominated Roger B. Taney? or in 1864, when Abraham Lincoln nominated the late Salmon P. Chase? Such a movement in the Senate would have shocked the moral and political sense of the whole country. It was reserved for U. S. Grant, in this year of grace 1873, to force his own political friends in the Senate to adopt this unusual and extraordinary course.

No final action was taken on the nomination before the adjournment of the Senate on last Friday, and none can be until it reassembles on the 5th of January. It will then be seen whether Senators will surrender their honest convictions of Williams' total incompetency and admitted unfitness for the office at the personal appeals and solicitations of Grant, or whether they will reject him and compel the President to send in another nomination fit to have been made. Under all the peculiar circumstances of the case, if George H. Williams was gifted with a proper sense of personal honor he would demand of Grant that he should recall his name from the Senate. That, however, is not to be expected in these degenerate days, when scurvy politicians will attempt, by crooking the pregnant hinges of the knees that thrift may follow fawning, to crawl into high judicial positions for which neither nature, education nor experience ever intended them.

THE official vote from all the counties in the State except McKean (which gave a majority of 924 for the constitution) has been received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, and is herewith presented in conjunction and by way of comparison with the vote on the constitution of 1838 and the vote for Supreme Judge at the recent October election:

COUNTIES.	CONSTIT'ON 1838.		SUP. JUDGE. 1873.		CONSTIT'ON 1873.	
	FOR.	AG'T.	LU'W.	GO'N.	FOR.	AG'T.
Adams	300	4420	2487	2148	637	2461
Allegheny	4460	5049	8069	12237	18515	1895
Armstr'ng	2597	149	2809	2135	2456	1017
Beaver	2525	1612	2107	2722	3057	1159
Bedford	1072	2783	1960	1954	2211	774
Berks	5823	5853	7997	3889	9114	1866
Blair	......	......	2575	3114	1782	2248
Bradford	4116	88	2044	4758	4340	1193
Bucks	4695	5352	6169	3888	4415	[illegible]
Butler	2383	712	2134	2582	3577	496
Cambria	616	939	3222	2734	1972	1813
Cameron	......	......	378	461	419	60
Carbon	......	......	1635	2036	1747	699
Centre	2092	1565	2920	2532	2911	1077
Chester	3879	5085	3546	4946	[illegible]	797
Clarion	......	......	2550	1803	145	945
Clearfield	987	139	[illegible]	1760	1425	1232
Clinton	......	......	1695	1445	2574	151
Columbia	1556	1503	2588	1115	2308	784
Crawford	2314	517	2931	4145	[illegible]	841
Cumberl'd	2562	2411	2349	3252	3359	1554
Dauphin	1653	3102	3133	5104	3119	4032
Delaware	1259	1459	2112	3294	1866	797
Elk	......	......	1233	485	592	229
Erie	3175	451	2799	3387	6624	742
Fayette	3022	1145	3283	3062	2727	883
Franklin	1723	3315	[illegible]	3267	2904	1275
Fulton	......	......	995	615	893	98
Forest	......	......	189	298	330	18
Greene	2329	74	2512	1283	188	1861
Hunt'gdon	2540	3348	2212	2941	2488	494
Indiana	1218	1471	1048	2656	1529	5152
Jefferson	593	356	1587	2010	1598	912
Juniata	657	1249	1450	1127	951	639
Lancaster	2335	10059	4757	8268	8102	4447
Lawrence	......	......	1233	2427	2508	223
Lebanon	897	2573	2315	3511	1573	1849
Lehigh	1792	2244	4966	2674	3072	1897
Luzerne	3608	1141	8015	7428	5689	[illegible]
Lycoming	1913	1477	3583	2171	3814	1747
M'Kean	391	2	549	674	maj 924	......
Mercer	3354	1475	2050	3851	3800	2104
Mifflin	1092	1153	1637	1562	1509	373
Monroe	1248	289	1907	420	1640	381
Montgomry	[illegible]	4079	7155	6807	6454	2959
Montour	......	......	1320	821	1035	154
Northam'n	1641	3577	4013	2330	3245	2581
Northum'd	857	2144	3421	3297	3179	1621
Perry	1216	1418	2213	2094	1491	1913
Philadel'a	8347	12429	42772	51657	59114	24904
Pike	586	3	488	154	668	63
Potter	328	......	626	823	549	617
Schuylkill	1430	1812	7911	6684	6156	2020
Snyder	......	......	1187	1764	408	2238
Somerset	555	2029	1151	2333	892	2972
Sullivan	......	......	723	408	584	197
Susquehan'a	2385	412	1742	2597	2973	331
Tioga	1974	16	1374	3544	2591	1910
Union	452	3185	1023	1522	1529	317
Venango	1887	448	2224	2420	4716	149
Warren	1128	31	1657	1828	2457	128
Wash'ton	4394	1576	4013	4193	4626	668
Wayne	1380	99	1062	1601	1560	257
Westm'nd	4135	2238	4712	5875	4081	2456
Wyoming	......	......	1457	1154	1756	125
York	1233	5500	5236	3742	4514	3091
Total	113971 112759	112759	225941	240235 225941	253555 108530	108530
Majority	1212			14294	145015	

A BOAT STEERED BY A CORPSE—*A Mystery of Lake Erie.*—On Sunday morning two farmers and their families who were driving to Malden to attend church, when about eight miles below, or east of the town, saw a ship's yawl on the lake heading towards the beach and about half a mile away. They could plainly make out a man in the stern sheets steering the boat with an oar, and, although there were no vessels in sight, the morning was so pleasant and the sea so smooth that it was supposed the man had put out from shore to pick up something, and but little attention was paid to the yawl. Passing the same spot on their return the men found the yawl hard on the beach, and the man sitting stiff and motionless in her stern, lifeless, and frozen as hard as a rock. He sat bolt upright on the seat, the oar out behind and both hands clasped the handle, and it required hard work to wrench it from his death-grip. There was about a foot of water in the boat, but the craft did not show rough usage. The man's legs were almost covered with ice as far up as his knees, and the spray had dashed over his back and shoulders and frozen there. There was no name on the boat, and the person who brought the information to Windsor yesterday could not say that anything was found on the person of the man to reveal his identity nor to show how he had been cast adrift. He must have been dead at least three days or more. There was neither sail nor mast to the boat, and nothing in it but the one oar, showing the poor fellow had not intended a long trip anywhere, and that he must have been blown off the shore. He had used his oar to keep before the wind, and had frozen to death on his seat, where he was so firmly held by the ice that it had to be broken with a stone before he could be pulled off.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Our New Constitution.

The newspapers are commenting very generally, and almost without an exception, in most favorable terms upon our new constitution. Among others the New York *Herald* approves of it heartily. The new State constitution of Pennsylvania, it says, framed by a convention of able men of all parties elected for the purpose, and ratified on Tuesday last by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, marks a great and glorious revolution in that sturdy old commonwealth in behalf of honest elections, honest legislation, the entailment of the powers and privileges of grasping railway monopolies, and for the protection of the public treasury against bribery, corruption and frauds and leakages. Indeed, since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, no State in the Union, at a single bound, has advanced so far in the good work of reform on the broad platform of popular sovereignty and popular rights as Pennsylvania has advanced in the adoption of this new constitution, this Magna Charta, as we may call it, of a new dispensation.

This new constitution, among other things, provides that the term of the governor shall be four years, and that he shall be limited to one term; that the representatives of the State legislature shall be elected for two and the senators for four years, and that the elections and the sessions of the legislature shall be biennial. The term of the supreme court judges is extended from fifteen to twenty-one years, and varied as modifications are made in the terms of other State officers, the "one term principle" being generally applied to them. This is a good principle, and will operate as a salutary check against corrupt political intrigues among the officers concerned in reference to the succession in their respective offices. The American people are looking for the application of this one-term principle to the President of the United States, or for some limitation of his eligibility, in an amendment of our national constitution. But, again, this new constitution of Pennsylvania provides that the regular State elections shall be held on the same day as the Presidential election, and that the municipal elections shall be held in February. This merging the State election of the Presidential year in the Presidential election is an immense reform; for we all know that Pennsylvania, being considered the balance of power in many of our Presidential contests of the last forty years, her October State election has too frequently been made the wager of battle for the Presidency itself. We all know that this thing has operated not only to spread broadcast over Pennsylvania all the vices of political corruption, but that it has brought in from time to time corrupt appliances from other States and from Washington to carry the Pennsylvania October election in the Presidential year.

This fruitful source of political corruption no longer exists; and if we could have all our State elections in the Presidential year on the same day as the election for President, the scheming politicians, whose game it is to carry the State elections of August, September and October, for their Presidential purposes in November, would find their occupations gone. Our State elections would be carried, even in the Presidential year, upon their own merits, and the politicians of every State would be kept too actively employed at home to interfere in the affairs of their neighbors. But, again, this new constitution of Pennsylvania, for the purification of the ballot-box, provides that the ballots cast shall be numbered, that voters may put their names on their ballots, and that the confidence of the voters shall not be betrayed by the election officers. Various other safeguards of the ballot-box are provided, all calculated to secure fair voting and honest returns. Next, the checks and balances upon the legislature are well considered for the prevention of corrupt or hasty legislation. Each bill, for example, is to be limited to one subject named in the bill, and every bill is to be read three times in full on the different days, and where appropriations are made the governor may veto a part or parts of the bill and approve the rest of it. The hint to the convention on this subject was, perhaps, taken from the "back pay grab," slipped into a regular appropriation bill in the closing hours of the last congress.

Stringent provisions for the protection of the State treasury are made in this new constitution in the heavy penalties ordered against corrupt or negligent officials; but the particular feature of this new State charter, which was doubtless most heartily approved by the people, is the strong controlling power which it gives to the State over its railways and canals, and over grasping corporations generally. In short, Pennsylvania, in this new charter, has achieved a great revolution of wholesome reforms in the administration of her local affairs, and particularly in throttling her corrupt Philadelphia and Harrisburg rings of political gamesters, and in clipping the wings of her railway kings, so that they cannot pass beyond the limits assigned them. We congratulate the people of Pennsylvania on the good work achieved in their new constitution.

SENATOR JOHN J. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania and South Carolina has been vindicated again. On Tuesday last he was brought before a trial justice in Columbia, having been arrested upon charges contained in an affidavit made by Col. B. H. Rice, a Conservative member of the South Carolina Legislature, who swore on information and belief that Patterson had offered R. M. Smith of Spartanburg $300 each for every Conservative vote which he could influence in the Senatorial election. When the examination took place, Col. Rice testified, giving his reasons for believing that such an offer had been made, and Mr. Smith gave evidence that a few evenings before the election he met Patterson, who told him that he would give him (Smith) $300 for every Conservative vote that he should influence in Patterson's favor. To this offer Smith testified that he replied, "Yes, and damned cheap at that," and left him. This evidence having been heard, Patterson brought on his forces, including a Deputy or ex-Deputy United States Marshal, a Custom House man, and one Gunn, who was the chief witness in the Ku-Klux prosecutions, all of whom testified in his favor, after which Honest John himself took the stand and swore Smith out of sight, testifying that that individual had endeavored to corrupt him, had proposed to sell the Conservative votes to him, and had offered to take $500 for his own, whereupon the accused was discharged. So far Patterson comes out ahead, for it is certain that he will be able to furnish men enough to swear to the purity of his character to overcome any prosecution instituted before trial justices in South Carolina. The worst danger he has to encounter now comes from his own admissions that he bought his seat in the Senate: but that is a matter which can be easily fixed. He will have no difficulty whatever in producing any number of reputable witnesses to swear that they would not believe anything he might say under oath, and thus effectually spike the last gun of his enemy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HAVE the readers of the *Freeman* ever used any of *Parson's Purgative Pills?* If not, why not? They are the best family physic, besides being the greatest anti-bilious remedy there is in this country.

A Remarkable Criminal Trial.

A MAN WHO TRIED TO SHOOT, STAB AND BURN HIS WIFE.

The trial of a man for one of the most extraordinary and atrocious attempts to commit murder known in the criminal records of this country, was begun on Thursday in Elizabeth, N. J., in the court of Oyer and Terminer of Union county.—Herman Krull *alias* Koewing, was put upon his trial for attempting to murder his wife, Lucy Krull, in Elizabeth. The first witness, Geo. Sayers, testified that on leaving his home on November 13, he saw a woman crawling on her hands and knees in the roadway. He ran to her, and lifting her in his arms, carried her into his house, where he discovered that she had been wounded in the head, evidently by a pistol bullet, and that the arteries of both arms had been cut at the wrist with some weapon. She was then so weak from loss of blood, that she was unable to speak.—He had informed the police of his discovery, and they had arrested the attempted murderer.

Mrs. Krull then narrated the circumstances attending the attempt upon her life. Her testimony was translated by an interpreter, as she gave it, she not speaking the English language. She became acquainted with Krull in Hamburg, Germany, in August last, and married him in September. She arrived in this country on November 5, landing at Philadelphia. The day after their arrival he said he wished to visit his children in Brooklyn, and went to that city. He rejoined her on Nov. 11, and told her that he had selected Newark as their future home. Previous to starting she pawned a watch studded with diamonds and three rings, and gave the money to her husband. On the way to Newark he got off the train at Elizabeth, at 8 o'clock in the evening. In that city he walked through dark streets until late at night, and finally led her into a piece of wood on the border of the city.—He then stopped suddenly and said, "Lucy, we are both going to die here. I love you too much."

He then took out of his pocket a handkerchief saturated with chloroform and placed it against her mouth, but she pushed his hands away. He then fired a shot in the air, and in an instant afterward pointed the pistol at her head and fired. She fell to the ground insensible, and when she recovered consciousness found him cutting one of her wrists. She at once wrapped her handkerchief around it. He tore the handkercheif off, and asked her pardon for what he had done. She said that she could never forgive him. He then seized her right arm and inflicted with a knife three terrible gashes, saying, coolly, "It will give but little pain; die bravely." She then tried to take the knife away from him, but was too weak. He then again cut her arm, and said, "This will help you; lie down; to-morrow morning they will find you dead."—She fell to the ground. He then lit a match, and applying it to her underclothing, set it on fire, and then left her. Still conscious, she reached out one of her arms, from which the blood was streaming, and quenched the flames with the blood. She laid almost unconscious on the ground until daybreak, and then, as she was endeavoring to crawl to a house near by, she was discovered by Sayers.

During Mrs. Krull's examination the clothes she wore on that terrible night were brought into court, and were found to be stained with blood and partly burned. The accused testified in his own behalf that he missed his wife in Philadelphia, followed her to Elizabeth, could not find her there, and then went back to Philadelphia, where he was arrested by the police.

The trial of Herman Koewing closed on Friday at noon. The jury after being out fifteen minutes brought in a verdict of atrocious assault, and he was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $1,000.

MUST IT BE EXTERMINATION?—When Thomas Clarkson made his exposures of the nefarious character of the African slave trade, the parliamentary advocates for a continuance of the detestable traffic tried to meet the condemnatory tone of public opinion proposing to regulate and reform the system. That great logician, Charles James Fox, in the course of a speech on the subject exploded this specious plea by one of those vehement exclamations for which he was so famous; "Regulate the slave trade!" cried Fox.—"You might as well attempt to regulate murder!" "Reform it!" continued he. "The only way to reform it is to exterminate it!"

Congress seems to be doing its best to raise this very issue in regard to the Republican party. The Republicans have a majority of four to one in the Senate, and of three to one in the House. They are responsible, therefore, for every measure which is adopted or defeated.

Recent elections have shown that there is a large body of honest Republicans who, though well aware of the corruption which permeates their party, still cling to it with the hope of being able to regulate and reform it. Congress appears to be eager to dissipate this hope and drive this large body of Republicans to the conclusion which Fox reached in regard to the slave trade.

The Republicans in the Senate have confirmed Shepherd as Governor of Columbia. The Republicans in the House by passing Hurlbut's salary bill have sunk to a lower deep than their predecessors. The latter would not sell their honor for less than $5,000 each, while the former place theirs on the market at $500. Let the Senate now confirm Williams for Chief Justice, and let the House stick to its $500, and a large majority of the people will show by their votes next fall that the only way to reform the Republican party is to exterminate it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MRS. ANN ELIZABETH YOUNG has delivered her great lecture in Denver, Colorado. She says that at present polygamy is principally fed by the foreign element, Swedes and Danes. Many times wives are thrown aside and a new one taken, simply for the work she can perform as dairy maid, housekeeper, or cook. It is cheaper than paying as well as boarding help. Polygamous households are widely distributed. Brigham Young has one wife in Plovo, fifty miles south of Salt Lake, and another in St. George, three hundred and fifty miles away. Many of the wives of apostles provide for themselves, and some support their husbands, the four wives of a bishop sustaining that divine by washing and house cleaning. Husbands discriminate in the treatment of their women. Mary Ann Angel, Brigham's first wife, lives in retirement and neglect, while Amelia, the favorite, has every luxury and indulgence, and lives in a palace which cost $100,000. Neglected wives learn to hate their husbands, and their children sympathize with them. A little girl said one day to her mother: "Mamma, I do wish God had made men enough, so that every little girl could have a father to love her." Mormons sometimes marry their sisters; a bishop married his brother's daughter; another wedded six of his nieces, and there was an instance where mother, daughter and grand-daughter were married to one man. Mrs. Young's picture of polygamy is certainly not an agreeable one.

News and Political Items.

—Fifty-eight counties record majorities for and eight against the constitution.

—Judge Gordon has invented a telescope—doubtless with a view of discovering the opposition to the new constitution.

—It is reported that Minister Sickles has determined to tender his resignation. Why don't he carry his determination into effect?

—The Rothschilds, twelve in number, are worth about one thousand millions of dollars, as a firm, including their individual fortunes.

—In Sunbury on Saturday evening, four dwelling houses and four stables were destroyed by insendiary fire. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

—Cornish, Mass., is well provided with flags, an eccentric citizen having left $1,000, the interest of which is annually to be expended in bunting.

—A miner named John Carroll was brutally murdered near Monongahela City on Saturday last. Two men with whom he had been on a protracted spree were the perpetrators of the crime.

—A young man was struck by lightning near Trenton, N. J., recently, and when the neighbors began to flock to the spot to view the body they found a man standing beside it trying to sell lightning rods.

—A curiosity, in the form of an Indian woman 85 years old and thirty-six inches high, is on exhibition at La Crosse, Wis. She belongs to the Chippewa tribe, and lives about fifteen miles from Ashland, Lake Superior.

—A workman at a planing mill at Rock Island, Ill., was recently explaining to a visitor the way in which his son had an arm taken off in a planing machine last summer, when his own arm was caught and taken off in the same manner.

—The wool growers of Washington county gave a majority of 3,988 for the new constitution out of a total vote of 4,628. There was much cry and little wool in that story of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* about the revival of the sheep tax.

—Peter Van Dyke, an old chap who died in New Hampshire, the other day, worth $140,000 in cash, requested in his will that no one "should shuffle and shed crocodile tears at his funeral, but cover him over and then hurry home to fight over his money."

—The constitution of Pennsylvania formed in 1790 was put into operation by the convention without submitting it to a vote of the people. The present constitution was framed by a convention in 1838, and after an exciting campaign, was adopted by barely 1,200 majority.

—The rumor is current that the English Government will demand and enforce the trial of Burriel, the Santiago butcher. The rumor lacks confirmation at this writing; but it has been intimated before this that if our Government did not enforce this point, the English would.

—Herman Kuhn, of Schuylkill county, has a document to which is attached the genuine signature of Napoleon I, who styles himself emperor of the French, king of Italy and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, etc. The names of other high officers are attached to the paper.

—If John T. Irving's object in pretending to know so much about the Nathan murder was to secure board and lodging at the State's expense he succeeded admirably. He has been sent to prison for seven and a half years for the old burglary business, and we are just as wise about the Nathan murder as we were before.

—A ridiculous report comes from Madrid that the Castelar Cabinet has decided to demand from the United States government the return of the Virginius and her surviving passengers and crew. President Castelar would not be a party to such a demand, which would cover both Spain and his administration with disgrace.

—The generous hearted little girls of Madison Square, New York, have written to Mr. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, and informed him of their intention of giving up their Christmas presents this year, and stating their determination of sending their money instead to be distributed by him among the sick and poor.

—Jacob Brunner, of Berks county, had his fortune told by an old hag in Reading recently. He was informed that his first prize would be a coffin and in four weeks from that time he would die and that meantime both he and his father would be robbed. He believed the old woman's story, and the man is now a raving maniac.

—The little sum of $278,513.66 is all that the Secretary of War calls upon the saintly General Howard to account for. When it is understood that this pious fraud runs several churches, the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, and a horde of small-fry newspapers, it seems cruel to annoy the great man about such a trifling peculation.

—Henry W. Genet, one of the New York ring, who was convicted of fraud last Friday, escaped on Sunday night. Genet was allowed to remain at his own house in custody of a deputy sheriff, and he got off while the latter was enjoying a short nap. The Sheriff of New York offers $5,000 reward for Genet's apprehension within ten days, and expects to have him in custody and ready for sentence by Monday next.

—A woman living near Salamanca, N. Y., recently insisted upon her little step-daughter, about six years old, going one evening recently to look for a shawl which had been lost on the mountains. The child went, and lost its way in the darkness, and three days after was found by some neighbors nearly starved to death, and her hands, feet and ears badly frozen. The woman and her husband are under arrest for cruel treatment of the child.

—A lady survivor of the steamer Ville du Havre, writing to the St. Louis *Democrat*, makes the following extraordinary statement: "I scuttled the ship in half a dozen places with hair-pins and paper-cutters. I tell the unexaggerated truth when I say that, lying on the sofa in state-room No. 50, I dug into the punky wood, two or three inches away from the port-hole, with a paper-knife, till I struck the glazing of iron that formed its outer coat."

—Miss Sarah Smith Spafford, of Trenton, New Jersey, the only daughter of Lieutenant James Bayard Spafford, who was with John Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard in the famous fight with Serapis, September 24, 1779, is the owner of the flag carried by the vessel on that occasion, and is believed to have been the first ever thrown to the breeze by an American ship, and the first ever saluted by a foreign power.

—A piece of elastic stone was recently exhibited in St. Louis, which had been quarried near Goldsboro, N. C., and has been presented to the St. Louis University. It is a bar of white sandstone, one foot in length by one inch in width and thickness. It is easily bent in any direction, returning with a spring, when suddenly loosened, to its proper axis. It may also be compressed with a slight pressure, or extended, and it recovers its shape as readily as caoutchouc or India rubber.

—A man named Timothy Sopping, an auctioneer, and at one time collector of the township of West Oxford, killed his wife and four children at Ingersoll, Ont., on Sunday, by cutting their throats with a butcher knife. He then tried to murder his two oldest boys, but they disarmed him and fled for help to a neighbor's house. On their return they found their father had cut his own throat. At the latest advices he was still alive. The cause assigned for this terrible butchery is insanity caused by financial trouble.

—The regular annual business meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association will be held in Harrisburg January 28th.

—Mr. Frederick W. Schneider, of the Troy *Press*, set and distributed from Dec. 12, 1872, to Dec. 12, 1873, 3,234,308 ems. This amount divided among 312 working days, gives 10,366 ems per day, averaging in round numbers 10,000 per day, with a little margin of 114,192. The highest number set in any one day was 17,485. For 28 days Mr. Sceneider set 12,000 ems per day, and for five weeks averaged 70,000 per week. For 34 weeks he set 60,000 ems. The matter was of a general nature, and outside of any department.

—On Friday last a terrible crime, followed by swift retribution, was briefly reported by telegraph. A farmer living near Cambridge, Mo., was on the morning of that day, while returning home from the town, murdered by five men, who killed him and then robbed his person of $1,000. A traveler passing by discovered the body, quietly raised a posse of neighbors, and captured three of the murderers, whom they at once hung to a tree, and then started in pursuit of the remaining two. It is not yet known whether the latter have been captured.

—The Attorney General has decided, upon examination into the facts of the case, that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag. This was apparent from the first to all who understood the management of that vessel. However, the Attorney General's decision will serve to still further show the idiocy of those who, a few short weeks ago, were clamoring for immediate war with Spain, on the score of the seizure of the Virginius. There was great rejoicing at Madrid when news of the Attorney General's decision reached that city.

—Lucy Carney, a colored woman, has been interviewed at Battle Creek, Mich. She is 112 years old, recollects the battle of Monmouth, in which she saw a party of British dragoons chasing a squad of Continentals. She lived at Monmouth. When peace was declared, she remembers they had a grand celebration and roasted an ox. She was a slave, and her master, a patriot, was captured by the British and kept in New York until the close of the war. She was taken to Ohio later in life and was given her liberty. She drinks a great deal of tea, and has always used tobacco.

—Two young men of Detroit, anxious to exhibit their nerve, laid a wager with a third person, which resulted in some rifle shooting extraordinary. A dozed apples were procured and one gentleman stood forty feet distant from the other, who shot with a rifle each of the dozen apples in succession from his friend's head, after the manner of the late William Tell. Not satisfied with that the apple-holder produced a common pasteboard match box cover and held it close to his head, between his finger and thumb, and in that position permitted his friend to fire three shots at it, each going plumb centre.

—George Wagonseller, one of the three Democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania who, in 1857, voted for Simon Cameron for United States Senator, died at Sunbury, Pa., on Monday last.—He was born in Chester county in 1811, but became a resident of Schuylkill county in early life, and was elected a member of the House of Representatives from that county. The Legislature was Democratic, but failed to elect a Democratic Senator, on account of the defection of Mr. Wagonseller and two other members of the party Messrs. Lebo and Menear. Mr. Wagonseller was never again elected to public office.

—In view of the Ville du Havre disaster, the New York Chamber of Commerce has passed a memorial, to be presented to Congress, asking that body to take measures for the appointment of an International Commission to be composed of delegates from the maritime nations of Europe and America, whose duty it shall be to draw up a map upon which the pathways of inward and outward bound ships and steamers shall be marked out so clearly that there shall be no possibility of a collision. The memorial stated that the managers of a single line had already laid down the tracks which their steamers should follow.

—A law suit was brought to a close this year, says a correspondent of the New York *Times*, under the decision of Judge Van Brunt, which was commenced when the Judge was a child. It grew out of the will of John Mason, a name now almost forgotten. John Mason died in 1840. For twenty years previously he had been the heaviest dry goods dealer in the United States. As soon as he was dead his great property gave rise to litigation, and one suit ran into another so that although the first parties died others kept it up. Thirty-three years of legal warfare were required to bring the case to a successful issue. The first plaintiff was dead, and so was the defendant.

—Not a few members of Congress are said to regret the votes they cast for Hurlbut's salary bill. It adds $500 to their pay, and enables each one to keep the amount he has drawn under the deservedly unpopular bill of last session; but Congressmen have already found out that this will not satisfy their constituents. They cannot conceal the fact, that this bill takes nearly a quarter of a million of dollars out of the treasury in excess of the old rate, while it leaves untouched a half million of dollars in the increased salaries of the President, departmental officials and congressional employees. Such a record as this, is one which even men who voted for Hurlbut's bill, feel that they cannot afford to make.

—An old woman in the county of Durham, England, eighty-one years of age, of the name of Brigham, thinks and has so informed a correspondent of the American press, that Brigham Young is her husband, who deserted her and her children and disapeared from England forty years ago. It appears that her husband Brigham was the natural son of a man named Young and a woman named Brigham; that he was adopted by a man named Allen; that after his marriage he proved to be anything but a devoted head of the family; that he worked for some time in London as a cooper under the name of William Brigham, and that he left London and his wife and children to join the Mormons in America. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says that if this be true the old woman should come over and lecture; for, if Ann Eliza, No. 17 brings $10,000 for a season, the Durham No. 1 surely ought to do much better.

—A shocking accident occurred on the Eastern Railroad, four miles east of Biddeford, Maine, on Saturday morning. The Boston bound freight train with forty-seven cars and two engines, left Biddeford Station at one o'clock, and at Kennebeck, the engineer, Walter Gowan, discovered that a portion of the train had been lost, and warning the telegraph operator and watchman at the depot not to allow the Portland bound train to pass, he returned to recover the lost cars. He recovered and attached them, and had just got under headway to Kennebeck when the Portland train came along. Gowan had just time to jump from the train, receiving severe injuries. Bisbee, the brakeman, also the fireman and conductor, names unknown, were killed. Theodore Davidson had his ankle broken and shoulder dislocated. Thirteen cars and three engines were wrecked completely. The accident is attributed to the stupid conduct of the watchman.

THE BUCHU PRINCE.—*How Helmbold Became a Bankrupt.*—There is a life and a history in the frank and [illegible] ment of H. T. Helmbold, the wholesale and princely advertiser of buchu [illegible] Mr. Helmbold [illegible] business simultaneously [illegible] from Paris to his friends [illegible] press, to whom he [illegible] lease [illegible] and to pay every dollar he owes [illegible] the hands of assignees and [illegible] all of his property will be swallowed and his creditors will [illegible] frankly tells how he came to fall [illegible] tensive system of advertising [illegible] him rich. He fitted up a drug store [illegible] the Metropolitan hotel, at a cost of [illegible] 000, and made it the handsomest [illegible] lishment of its kind in Broad [illegible] world. He purchased valuable [illegible] in New York, at Long Branch [illegible] er places. He invested $35,000 [illegible] did horses and carriages. He was rich. But he says, "elated with [illegible] ampled business success, [illegible] away with the declusive idea that [illegible] ty was only another name for [illegible] I followed the example of [illegible] ous business men and indulged [illegible] travagant expenditure. [illegible] caused shadows to flit across my [illegible] directed my attention from business. He indulged too freely and [illegible] many "shadows" probably [illegible] in the hands of agents, ran down [illegible] fortune evertook him more [illegible] his fortune was made. The [illegible] possession; his $35,000 stable of [illegible] and carriages was sold for about [illegible] his $100,000 drug store brought [illegible] $16,000; his Long Branch [illegible] went for a song, [illegible] and his property was sacrificed [illegible] able rate. He was called crazy [illegible] was not what ailed him. He [illegible] gay. Here is a lesson for others [illegible] is not by any means, a solitary [illegible] kind.

THEODORE FARNSWORTH, [illegible] the *Sun and Recorder* office at [illegible] Y., has been arrested on a charge of [illegible] ing poisoned his father, at his home [illegible] Canton, St. Lawrence county, [illegible] 1872. Farnsworth was barkeeper for his father, who kept a hotel. He states he had a brother named Amos [illegible] not at variance with the father, and a [illegible] named Brown boarded in the hotel [illegible] the evening of the poisoning the [illegible] had a quarrel with Brown, who owed [illegible] $800. Theodore left the bar to a [illegible] phrenologist in another room, [illegible] drawn a pitcher of ale. His father [illegible] of the ale, was seized with cramps and died. The doctor declared that [illegible] was caused by strychnine poisoning, [illegible] ounces of the ale killed a cat almost instantly. Brown was tried for the [illegible] and acquitted. Amos Farnsworth [illegible] also been arrested, charged with being [illegible] plicated in the crime. The father [illegible] threatened to disinherit Amos for [illegible] tion. A man named Smith is in [illegible] Brown says that on the night of the [illegible] der he stood across the street from the hotel, under an apple tree, and saw Theodore Farnsworth hand the ale pitcher over the bar while Smith emptied the contents of a small package into the ale, and [illegible] stood guard at the door.

IF your horse is lame, sore or [illegible] you should use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; wash the part with castile soap and warm water, rub dry, with a clean [illegible] then apply the Liniment, rub in well with the hand.

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THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, - - - DEC. 26, 1873.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Christmas day was bright and cheery.

—The communication of "Teacher" came too late for publication.

—Sunday last was the shortest day in the year, and Monday was the next.

—Everything was lovely and the goose hung high at our Christmas dinner.

—One week from next Monday is the last day upon which deer can be lawfully shot.

—[illegible] your hardware, no matter how [illegible] the bill, from Dibert, Wayne [illegible] Johnstown.

—[illegible] Christmas was made more cheerful by a serenade from the Ebensburg Silver Cornet Band.

—James Murdoch, of East Conemaugh, was recently injured on the railroad, [illegible] on the 17th inst.

—The FREEMAN will not see the light next week; neither will the light see the FREEMAN. In other words, no paper.

—The Voice assures us that a Philadelphia [illegible] is canvassing the streets of Johnstown. Scraping them would probably answer a better purpose.

—A young man named Drummer has been [illegible] to bail for his appearance at the next [illegible] court to answer the charge of attempting to shoot a man named Sisk, at Gallitzin, on Friday last.

—Don't send to the city for your iron, [illegible] glass, wagon wood work, or anything [illegible] line, as Dibert, Wayne & Co., of Johnstown, can fill all such orders at city prices. Buy from them.

—Messrs. Jacob Fend and J. W. Stevenson, of Johnstown, have been granted a patent for a railway time signal, and J. C. Maddox, of the same place, has secured one for [illegible] car coupling.

—A piece of solid stone weighing about [illegible] was found in the liver of a beef [illegible] in Altoona one day last week. How did the stone get into the animal's liver?—that's the question.

—It is not original, but it is heartfelt: A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all the patrons of the FREEMAN, and especially to those who have not neglected to [illegible] render us their just dues.

—[illegible] Hutchinson, Esq., of the Altoona Tribune, satiated his saw-mill appetite on the natural board in this place on Christmas day. Welcome, especially as it was [illegible] that suffered.

—A workman whose name we did not learn was struck and run over by the Philadelphia Express east, and almost instantly killed, near Derry station, Westmoreland county, on Wednesday evening last.

—The Johnstown Tribune is advised to [illegible] it has so oft repeated [illegible] of this place sighing for [illegible] to go bear hunting to the [illegible] grind-stone and have a [illegible] possible.

—Any one wanting any kind of dry or dress goods should call on [illegible] T. Coppock, Johnstown, who will [illegible] and at as fair prices [illegible] present in person, and [illegible] bargains or better goods [illegible] Try the experiment.

—[illegible] of a man, horribly [illegible] on the Penna. R. R. [illegible] McKinney's station, just west of [illegible] on Saturday evening last. It was [illegible] J. R. Martin, who [illegible] Tyrone.

—[illegible] body of an unknown man, cut [illegible] on the railroad track [illegible] station on Sunday morning last. [illegible] indicated his [illegible] William Butts. He was buried [illegible] Westmoreland county.

—[illegible] Messrs. Dy[illegible] at Lilly's Station, was shot and [illegible] wounded in the leg by some unknown [illegible] a few nights ago, while [illegible] into the store door after [illegible] shutters. No clue to [illegible] perpetrator.

—Thomas Garvey was caught by the shirt [illegible] in the revolving [illegible] at the Rolling [illegible] Johnstown, Monday afternoon, but [illegible] the engines, which were running [illegible] time, were stopped before serious injury, if not instant death, resulted.

—John Cramer, an old and well known [illegible] of Johnstown, who recently while [illegible] with insanity visited Pittsburgh [illegible] robbed of considerable money and [illegible] has been taken to Davenport, Iowa, in charge of his son-in-law, Mr. [illegible] a resident of that city.

—The notion and variety store of J. G. [illegible] in Altoona, was burglarized on [illegible] night last, the thief gaining entrance [illegible] one of the front shutters and [illegible] a large pane of glass. The [illegible] amounted to only a few dollars, the [illegible] being in the shape of candies, toys, [illegible]

—[illegible] entertainment given at the [illegible] on Friday night last by the [illegible] of the Ebensburg High School, silver [illegible] awarded to Miss Maggie Lloyd [illegible] Alfred Evans, and copies of [illegible] Poems to Misses Annie Kirschner [illegible] Griffith, for marked proficiency [illegible] several studies.

—[illegible] Kinney, a resident of Pittsburgh, [illegible] killed in a coal mine at Larimer [illegible] Tuesday evening of last week. [illegible] was a plumber by trade, and [illegible] in laying pipes in the mine, [illegible] of the fire necessary for his [illegible] the roof to crack, a portion [illegible] upon him and crushed him to [illegible]

—[illegible] ticket may oftimes cover a [illegible] but it is neither pleasant to [illegible] comfortable to wear; and this [illegible] that no cheaper place or better [illegible] clothing can be found in or out [illegible] county than at Star Hall Clothing [illegible] 239 Clinton st., Johnstown, which [illegible] by that clever gentleman [illegible] James J. Murphy.

—[illegible] named Alexander Lemmon [illegible] about one mile from Saltsburg [illegible] county, was found dead in his [illegible] Suspicions of foul play [illegible] a time, induced by the fact [illegible] a deep gash in his head, but [illegible] his money under the pillow [illegible] theory. He was supposed to [illegible] dead for some days before his [illegible] discovered.

—[illegible] information of the Altoona [illegible] "shootist," Mr. Geo. [illegible] requested to say that [illegible] not claim to be the [illegible] Cambria county, but if Mr. Gee[illegible] earnest about shooting for [illegible] championship of the two [illegible] can be accommodated by another [illegible] at any time and place that [illegible] agreed upon.

—[illegible] Maurice Connery has been [illegible] Hollidaysburg on the charge of [illegible] and the destruction of rail[illegible] at Altoona, and a man named [illegible] on the charge of [illegible] at Clossin's store, Al[illegible] the night of the 13th; and still another [illegible] Valentine, for beating his wife [illegible] of being an accomplice of [illegible] burglary, is now pining [illegible] institution.

—[illegible] Martin, until recently assistant [illegible] St. Mary's church, Hollidaysburg, [illegible] assigned pastoral charge of [illegible] church at New Derry, Westmoreland [illegible] No more zealous, faithful [illegible] priest, or one more imbued [illegible] Christian charity and all the attributes [illegible] gentleman, can be found [illegible] and the congregation is indeed [illegible] Father Martin as its [illegible] director.

—[illegible] John Fitzharris, ye host of [illegible] House is the possessor of one [illegible] the very largest, this [illegible] county has ever produced [illegible] when purchased [illegible] at twenty-four [illegible] When sacrificed, as it [illegible] New Year's day, to the [illegible] Mr. Fitzharris' board[illegible] that "ye gob[illegible] not less than twenty-five [illegible] there to see it in all its [illegible]

—The sacrament of Holy Orders was administered at St. Michael's Seminary, Pittsburgh, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, on Saturday morning last, the candidates being Revs. John Ward, Philip Cassidy and Patrick Brady. It was a most impressive ceremony and exceedingly trying to human nature. One of the newly ordained, Rev. John Ward, is a son of Mr. Martin Ward, of this place, and is the second one of the family who has been raised to the dignity of the priesthood, his elder brother, Rev. P. M. Ward, having received ordination in the city of Rome some nine years ago.

—We have already referred to the fact that Otho Hoelle, of Lilly's Station, has in course of erection a large and commodious hotel building at that place, and have since learned that the edifice will be complete and ready for business early next Spring, when Mr. H. will be prepared to accommodate about thirty permanent or transient boarders. We are glad to note the extensive improvement at Lilly's, which is a pleasant enough place to attract sojourners, especially during the summer months, and under the charge of so experienced and accommodating a gentleman as Mr. Hoelle, we are sure that the new hotel will win, as it will surely deserve, a liberal share of public patronage.

—Although we opposed Thomas Griffith to the bitter end when he was a candidate last fall for County Treasurer, we cannot refrain from bearing willing testimony to his zeal and efficiency in favor of the adoption of the new constitution at the late election. He labored earnestly and actively in the good cause from the opening to the closing of the polls, while his efforts were attempted to be counteracted by at least two political friends in the township adjoining this borough. The result of the vote, 126 *for* and only 13 *against* the constitution, is conclusive evidence that *his* labors were not without their reward and that the Republicans of his township were almost unanimously with him.

—A farmer named Goughnour left his span of horses unhitched at Summerhill one day last week while he went into a store to attend to some business, and the next thing he saw of them they were getting over ground with the wagon to which they were attached in the direction of the railroad track, which they reached just in time to enable a passing train to collide with the wagon and knock the greater portion of it into smithereens, besides scattering the grain it contained to the four winds of heaven. The horses then made off with the balance of the wagon, but failed to take it and the greater portion of the gears home with them. In fact one of the horses did not reach home until the following morning, but fortunately neither of them were injured.

—The Johnstown *Voice* seems to be painfully exercised over the fact that M. P. Meagher wrote for the *Freeman* a series of letters about Ireland some two years ago, though what connection there is between that fact and the recent rascalities of the said Meagher, or in what way the good name of the *Freeman* was compromised by the publication of the letters in question, is by no means apparent, albeit the *Voice* seems intent upon creating that impression. Certain it is that the letters were interesting and instructive, and that the man who wrote them knew what he was talking about, and that is more than can be said for fully two-thirds of the stuff that has appeared in the editorial and local department of the *Voice* since its first appearance less than a year ago. Anyhow, comments of the kind indulged in by the *Voice* come with very bad grace from a man who "did his level best" to win the friendship of M. P. M. when that gentleman was in the "*hey*-day of his glory."

—We do this week what we should have done last, notice the death of a valued friend and brother typo, Mr. John W. McKinney, which occurred in Harrisburg on Monday night of last week, caused by a combination of diseases, among which dropsy predominated. Mr. McKinney, like ourself, was a graduate of the Hollidaysburg *Standard* office, where, under the masterly tuition of that genial gentleman and one of the best of printers, O. A. Traugh, Esq., he acquired a complete knowledge of the art and became one of the most efficient and competent workmen we have ever known. In addition, he was a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and as a writer had few superiors among country journalists. He was at one time connected with the Altoona *Sun*, with which paper he severed his relations to take up his abode in Harrisburg, where he was employed in the *Telegraph* office at the time of his death. He served in the 54th Pa. Vols. under Col. Wm. G. Murray, during the war. His age was about 29 years, and he leaves a wife and two or three children.

—Two brothers, both young men, hailing from Loretto, whose names we suppress out of respect for their parents, came to this place on Friday last as witnesses in an arbitration trial, and while here managed to saturate their hides with enough "bug-juice" to make them devilish, or at least to serve as an excuse for indulging their worst passions, and while in that maudlin condition not only belched forth the most disgusting profanity, but sought to pick a quarrel with nearly every person they met. In this latter particular they were eventually accommodated, for finally meeting an individual who was *fresh* if not eager for the fray, the two brothers were "sent to grass" in quick succession, their "mugs" suffering considerably in the altercation and their antagonist demoralizing his right hand badly in dealing the blows. The arrest of the trio soon followed, and after a hearing before the Burgess, each was fined five dollars and costs, but the two brothers failing to "buck up the spons," and still continuing noisy and obstreperous, were committed to jail, from which they were, however, released on Saturday after furnishing bail for payment of fines, etc. On Monday they returned here and brought suit against the party of the third part for assault and battery, which was met by a cross suit against them for surety of the peace.

* * *

DR. WILLITS' LECTURE.—The entertainment given at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening last, the principal feature of which was a lecture by Rev. A. A. Willits, his subject being "Sunshine, or the Secret of a Happy Life," was all that the most fastidious could have desired. The lecture is not only replete with the most humorous illustrations and anecdotes, which excited an almost constant flow of hearty laughter, but abounds throughout with a vein of pure sentiment which appeals direct to the better emotions of the human heart and impresses every mind with a proper appreciation of the fact that there is much of the true and beautiful in this world which demands and should receive a hearty recognition from all of God's creatures. Dr. Willits is one of the most pleasing, entertaining and amusing lecturers we have ever had the pleasure of listening to, and being himself a living personification of the happy effects of a kindly, sunshiny nature, every sentiment he expresses goes direct to the heart and makes all who hear him feel in a special manner that from the great Giver of all good countless blessings flow. The lecture was preceded by a half-hour concert by the choir attached to the church, and it is only awarding a just meed of praise to say that that part of the entertainment was really delightful, the selections being first-class and the rendering of them in the highest degree creditable to the performers, who have just cause to be proud of their musical attainments. At the conclusion of the lecture and after the choir had sang the concluding song, which by the way was entitled "Merry Sunshine," and was selected expressly for the occasion, Dr. Willits recited with the happiest effect Longfellow's famous poem, "Excelsior," interpreting in his own pleasing style the sentiment of each verse as he proceeded. And now having spoken of the entertainment, we need merely say of the audience that it lacked only in one important essential, and that was in numbers. Such an entertainment certainly deserved a full house, and a full house certainly deserved such an entertainment. Those, however, who did attend bore away with them the happy recollections of a well spent evening, and no doubt felt, as we feel, that much credit is due to our townsman, Rev. J. W. Edie, for having inaugurated and brought to a successful issue an entertainment so enjoyable and so meritorious in all its parts.

Communications.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Cambria Freeman:

DEAR SIR—A system of education and the character of those teaching under it are so distinct that to confound them is to delude or be deluded. A good teacher under a bad system may lessen, in one way or another, the evils resulting from it, but this lessening of the evils cannot be referred to the system, but to the teacher's own efforts. I know many good men and women teachers, but I also know that many are far from being good. I know, as well, that the existing system does not, cannot, give us security on this point such as the dread nature of the responsibility demands. But, independently of the good or bad character of the teachers, the very system is objectionable, and this is the ground that I took in my previous communication.

Education and "instruction in the elements of certain arts and sciences in themselves highly useful, but not in themselves either moral or immoral," are not identical. Education embraces this instruction and *something more*, and this *something more*, like "Ebensburg's" "etc." in sentence three of paragraph three, is just the difference between pagan, irreligious, godless, immoral instruction and genuine education. This *something more*, this "etc.," is religion, without which there is, there can be, no morality. The duties of man to his Creator, his Redeemer, his Sanctifier, are the first, the most sacred and the most momentous for the life here and hereafter. Morality is concerned primarily with these. A doctrine of right and wrong—a doctrine of the duties of man that ignores those that refer to God, or is not based on them, that does not draw its sanction from them—is not morality. But to teach the duties we owe to God is impossible without religion. To receive instruction on our duties to God from one whose religion is not our religion is preposterous.

It is the wildest kind of talk to say that religious education is to be confined to the pulpit, the Sabbath school and the fireside. Any man reading the Bible will see that religion is not an affair that can be or ought to be separated from any action or period of our lives. Religion is not a mere Sunday matter, or a purely domestic virtue. Religion should penetrate our whole being—it should vitalize and energize the whole soul—it should be the spring of all our actions, influence all our thoughts, and regulate our every word. One of the greatest educators of man says: "All whatsoever you do in word or in work, all things do ye in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ," and "whether you eat or drink, or whatsoever else you do; do all to the glory of God." If, then, religion should be the master principle, the ruling element in our lives, assuredly ought it be most insisted on when the mind is freshest and most open to its hallowed influence. Religion's influence ought to encircle the child, ought to envelope it and penetrate its every hidden recess of heart; it ought to be the most prominent feature in the school, ought to be exercised not merely by a *formal* instruction, but by indirect means as well, so that the child would live beneath its atmosphere, and become every hour more and more saturated with it. Now here "Ebensburg" falls into a blunder as widespread as it is erroneous. When we cry out against the system as irreligious, it is not because a *formal* instruction in this or that religious creed is excluded; to tell us no religious instruction is given is enough to condemn it. It is not merely a *creed* we want to be taught and explained; we desire this, but we require more. We would not be satisfied with this—we could not be satisfied with this. Learning and reciting a formula of belief is not religion. Religion is concerned with our works, with our lives, as well as with our belief. The evil spirits believe, but they are not religious; they believe all that Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution requires, yet they are outcasts, cursed of God. We want our children to be taught to think, to speak, to act on all occasions as Christians; to learn and to obey *all* the laws of God; to be taught and encouraged to live up to every smallest requirement of their church; to love and revere her as the spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to listen to her voice with childlike docility. To accustom them to so live is the province of true education, and this cannot be done under the existing unjust and expensive system. I know that this has been felt by many of the admirers of the system, and hence they engraft on it Bible reading and prayer. But this is a contradiction. It is a violence offered to very many consciences, as well as an inconsistency. I do not want school teachers to take the place of other religious instructors, but I would have them take their own part in the work of education.

I will close with two sentences—one by Lord Derby, the second by Guizot: "Religion is not a thing apart from education, but is interwoven with its whole system; it is a principle which controls and regulates the whole mind and happiness of the people." "Popular education, to be truly good and socially useful, must be fundamentally religious."

D. E. H.

* * *

CAMBRIA COUNTY OFFICIAL.—The official vote of this county on the new constitution is hereto appended. It will be seen that the total majority falls very much short of the guess we made last week, yet it is gratifying to know that Cambria is still "right on the record." Here are the figures:

Adams Township	118	56
Allegheny Township	75	42
Blacklick Township	49	23
Barr Township	18	61
Cambria Township	126	13
Cambria Borough	22	145
Carroll Township	103	29
Carrolltown Borough	44	13
Chest Township	87	11
Chest Springs Borough	43	7
Clearfield Township	99	19
Conemaugh Township	7	54
Conemaugh Bor., 1st Ward	67	36
Conemaugh " 2d Ward	54	31
Coopersdale Borough	13	18
Croyle Township	67	67
East Conemaugh Borough	13	25
Ebensburg, East Ward	85	27
Ebensburg, West Ward	113	16
Franklin Borough	3	64
Gallitzin Township	87	49
Jackson Township	15	67
Johnstown, 1st Ward	80	56
Johnstown, 2d Ward	58	47
Johnstown, 3d Ward	83	26
Johnstown, 4th Ward	29	69
Johnstown, 5th Ward	61	46
Johnstown, 6th Ward	37	51
Loretto Borough	37	8
Millville Borough	23	93
Munster Township	46	24
Prospect Borough	1	24
Richland Township	2	127
Summerhill Township	24	75
Summitville Borough	29	5
Susquehanna Township	59	21
Taylor Township	4	55
Washington Township	127	22
White Township	27	43
Wilmore Borough	13	45
Woodvale Borough	18	9
Upper Yoder	6	50
Lower Yoder	10	30
Total	1972	1813
Majority	159	

* * *

A BELLIGERENT MURDERER.—Sam. Beighley's bloodthirsty propensities seem to adhere to him, notwithstanding his close proximity to the fearful vortex of eternity, and takes especial pains to render himself as disagreeable and dangerous to his fellow-prisoners as possible. The other day, without the slightest cause, according to the testimony of the other prisoners, he hurled a lump of coal at Timothy Bacon, a lad of similar proclivities, which struck him on the head, inflicting an ugly wound. He would give no reason for his conduct to the Sheriff, who at once caused him to be removed to his iron-clad cell and locked up. There are numerous parties who have expressed a desire that we use our endeavors to ascertain, if possible, Beighley's knowledge concerning certian other crimes—among them the Lizzie Mesa murder, which occurred near Saltsburg, Allegheny county, some months since—but he is so uncommunicative and doggedly stubborn that to get anything out of him would require more experienced "pumpers" than this establishment is able to furnish. If any information whatever can be obtained it will be furnished our readers.—*Greensburg Argus.*

* * *

—"Peace to his aches," is the way the Altoona *Sun* winds up an obituary notice in its last issue.

Local Correspondence.

WILMORE, Dec. 22, 1873.

DEAR FREEMAN—Mrs. Bridget Powers, wife of Mr. David Powers, of Washington township, died on Tuesday of last week, after a brief, but painful, illness. Deceased was esteemed an estimable lady and a devout Christian by those who were best acquainted with her. Her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery in this place on Thursday morning last. May she rest in peace.

Mr. Peter Clawson, sr., of Portage, an aged and respected citizen, died on Thursday last. Mr. C. at the time of his death had attained the patriarchial age of 89 years, being, perhaps, the oldest man in this vicinity. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, and was much respected by all who knew him.

Mr. John Weaver, sr., another aged citizen, a resident of Summerhill township, died rather suddenly on Friday evening, after returning from Wilmore with a team and wagon. Mr. W.'s age I failed to learn, but it must have been upwards of 70 years.

'Squire Miller has found out that the new constitution does not require a person to swear by the name of God, on his induction into office; which is not half as startling a discovery as the 'Squire made on Wednesday morning last, of the overwhelming majority in favor of the new regime.

Main street, Wilmore has a *splendid* (?) sidewalk. You can walk from one end of town to the other and not find more than 75 or 100 holes in which to break your leg; and there is only one place through which you could possibly fall into an old mill-race on a dark night, especially if you should happen to have a "brick" in your hat. We will give you three dollars and forty-seven cents if you can perambulate our streets after night without a lantern, and not be tempted to indulge in profanity.

Wishing your readers a happy Christmas, and peace and prosperity under our new constitution, I will subside for the present.

Yours, truly, SCRIBO.

The Weekly Dispatch.

ONE OF THE CHOICEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ IT.

THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY DISPATCH, like the Daily, is printed from clear, new type, and is one of the choicest, as well as one of the cheapest Family papers published. It is a large folio sheet, containing thirty-six columns of matter, embracing all the more important news of the week, carefully collated and condensed and omitting nothing essential to a general knowledge of everything of interest transpiring throughout the country. Indeed, as a newspaper, it is not surpassed by any similar publication in America; while the care with which its selections are made and their great variety render it a most desirable journal for the family—a journal replete with interesting reading, and one that cannot fail to please. The Commercial and Financial Reports of the WEEKLY DISPATCH are made up with great care, and are always full and reliable, while to its Cattle and Stock reports equal care is given. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50 a year, or in clubs of ten at $1 00, with a paper gratis to the party getting up the club. It is the cheapest paper in America, it size and the amount of reading matter it gives considered, and every family should have it.

Address— O'NEILL & ROOK,
Publishers DAILY and WEEKLY DISPATCH,
Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CURRANT CAKE.—To the yolks of five eggs, beaten, add two cups of white sugar, three-quarters cup of butter, one cup sweet milk, four cups flour, having in it one measure Banner Baking Powder, whites of five eggs, well beaten, two cups currants, washed, dried, picked, and well dredged with flour, which prevents them from sinking; they should be stirred in last. Bake in shallow pans.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer send 25 cents to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

THE best mills of Europe and of this country furnish vast amounts of elegant goods to WANAMAKER & BROWN. The largest Clothing House in America, Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

DAVIS.—Died, in this place, on Tuesday night last, Mr. EBENEZER DAVIS, aged about 64 years. Mr. Davis was born and reared in this vicinity, and was one of the oldest and most reputable of our citizens.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Cambria twp., sometime during last August, a small black Bull. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 26, 1873.-3t. ADAM SCHETTIG.

STRAY CATTLE.—Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in Carroll township, some time during May or June last, a yearling STEER, red in color, with some white on his body and a hole in his left ear. Also, a yearling HEIFER, red and white spotted, and having a white star in her face. Any information leading to the recovery of the cattle will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded, and all expenses will be paid. JOHN HOPPER.

Carroll Twp., Dec. 26, 1873.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of JOHN KENNEDY, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased.

And now, Dec. 1, 1873, on motion of Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., James Null appointed Auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of John H. Kennedy, Esq., Administrator of John Kennedy, deceased.

From the Record. JAS. M. SINGER, Clerk.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office in Ebensburg borough, on SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1874, at 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. JAMES NULL, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Dec. 26, 1873.-3t.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of JANE WHERRY, deceased.

And now, Dec. 8, 1873, on motion of J. Gallitzin Lake, Esq., R. L. Johnston appointed Auditor to report distribution of money in the hands of the accountants, to and among the parties entitled thereto—to report at the Argument Court. By the Court.

Pursuant to the above, I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dec. 19.-4t. R. L. JOHNSTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of JAMES CAMPBELL, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of James Campbell, late of Washington township, Cambria county, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Summitville, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JOHN SHARBAUGH, Adm'r.

Summit, Dec. 19, 1873.-6t.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Estate of DAVID POWELL, dec'd.

Letters Testamentary to the estate of DAVID POWELL, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. KINKEAD.
GEO. C. K. ZAHM, } Executors.

Dec. 5.-6t.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Notice is hereby given to the members of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County, that the regular annual election of Directors will be held at their office in Ebensburg, on Monday, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Dec. 19, 1873.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution all persons against trusting my wife, ELIZABETH DOUGHERTY, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her. AARON DOUGHERTY.

Clearfield Twp., Dec. 19, 1873. [19.-3t.]

NEW STORE Building, 113 and 115 Clinton St., JOHNSTOWN.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

Having purchased largely for cash, and many of our goods having been bought since the Panic, we are able to offer

EXTRA BARGAINS!

AND OUR CUSTOMERS SHALL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

We will sell at prices to make the money of our patrons go as far as possible.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

ALPACAS

AND

Waterproofs.

COME AND SEE THE GOODS AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!

Goods bought before the Panic are

MARKED Down

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

VELVETEENS

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

Wholesale Department

ON SECOND FLOOR.

GOODS AT NEW YORK AND PHIL'A PRICES

—AT—

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

Look at the Prices.

HEAVY BLACK ALPACAS, NEWLY OPENED, At 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50 Cts.

ELEGANT WATERPROOFS!

IN ALL NEW COLORS!

Navy Blue, New Green, New Brown,

GOLD MIXED AND GREEN MIXED

WATERPROOFS

At the Reduced Price.

BLACK WATERPROOFS at 75 Cts.

FLANNELS!

RED AND WHITE FLANNEL,
OPERA FLANNEL,
BARRED FLANNEL,
Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel,
Yard Wide Country Flannel,
Rob Roy and Blue Flannels,

FELT SKIRTS from 75c. to $2.

BALMORAL SKIRTS VERY CHEAP.

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

WOOLEN HOSE!

AT LOWEST PRICES, AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

Stoves! Stoves!

AT GREATLY

Reduced Prices!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL

STOVES

FROM THIS DATE AT

REDUCED RATES FOR CASH

AS FOLLOWS:

No. 9	*Ironsides,*	$40.00
" 8	"	36.00
" 7	"	32.00
" 9	*Improved National,*	35.00
" 8	" "	30.00
" 9	*Speer's Anti-Dust,*	44.00
" 8	" "	40.00
" 7	" "	36.00
" 9	*Duquesne* "	35.00
" 8	" "	30.00

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

WHICH WILL BE DISPOSED OF

AT COST FOR CASH!

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Nov. 21, 1873.-tf.

Loretto Property FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND situate in Loretto borough, Cambria county, Pa., known on the plan of said borough as Lot No. 78—fronting 50 feet on St. Mary's street and extending back 160 feet to St. Joseph street—having thereon erected a good

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH BACK KITCHEN BUILDING ATTACHED,

Frame Stable, and other Outbuildings.

The House contains seven rooms, besides the kitchen, and has a commodious cellar under it—all in the best order. Cheap at $1,000—one-third in cash; balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Good title. Apply to the owner, JOSEPH GUTWALD, or to

GEO. W. OATMAN, Real Estate Agent,

June 20, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg, Pa.

Murray & Dunn,

PROPRIETORS OF

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY AND STOVE WORKS

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

HAVING purchased the establishment lately known as Enterprise Foundry, we are now prepared to manufacture

LIGHT CASTINGS

of every description.

The Various Styles of Stoves

manufactured at our establishment are in all respects equal to any in the market.

Steam Engines and all kind of Machinery, promptly and satisfactorily repaired.

☞ All our work is warranted to be exactly what it is represented. [Aug. 30.-tf.]

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 "

T. M. JONES & SONS,

July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept. 20.-tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

SAMPLE STREET,

Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,

Spring Wagons, Sleighs,

And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates.

A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.

June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. [May 2, 1873.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER. WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, third door from High street. [aug.23.]

JAMES NULL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office in Colonnade Row. Collections promptly attended to. [12-12.'73.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

The Leisure Time of Boys.

Every father of a family knows that there is a time in the life of his sons that gives him much trouble and some anxiety. We allude to the period of boyhood, when exuberance of spirits and thoughtlessness are at their hight, and when the studies imposed by school discipline are entirely insufficient to find adequate employment for their too active minds and bodies. And it is not possible, or even desirable, to increase the already considerable application of all well bred boys to the study of books and the acquirement of learning. It is not to be wished that a youth of twelve should grow up to be a conceited would-be pedant of twenty, and a bookworm of thirty years of age. Thus the task of finding fitting occupation for the leisure hours of a boy is no inconsiderable one, as few pursuits into which a boy would plunge with eagerness are suited for putting in the way of so much impulsiveness and want of consideration as most boys possess. The question, then, of how to amuse our boys, is one of paramount importance and difficulty.

We would suggest to many parents who have been perplexed with this difficulty, to give their lads every possible oppotunity of acquiring a mechanical trade. The industry and ingenuity of a boy of average ability may easily be made to furnish him with a never failing source of amusement of the best order. The boy who can produce or make something already begins to feel that he is somebody in the world, the achievement of a result is not a reward reserved for grown people only. And the education of mind, eye, and hand, which the use of tools mechanical appliances furnishes, is of a great and real value, beyond the good resulting from the occupation of leisure time. Having nothing to do is as great a snare to the young as it is to the full grown; and no greater benefits can be conferred on youths than to teach them to convert time now wasted, and often worse than wasted, into pleasant means of recreation and mental improvement.

We say, therefore, to all parents: Provide your boys with mechanical apparatus and tools. There is no greater pleasure to most boys than the handling of a tool; and many great men and ingenious inventors look back with gratitude and delight to the day when they were first allowed to use the lathe, the saw, and the plain.

The boy, whose time and mind are now occupied with marbles and kites, may be a Watt, a Morse, or a Bessemer in *embryo*: and it is certainly an easy matter to turn his thoughts and musings into a channel which shall give full scope to their faculties. And to most boys the use of mechanical tools is the most fascinating of all occupations.

As logic and mathematics have a value beyond accuracy in argument and the correct solution of problems, in that they teach men the habit of using their reflecting powers systematically, so carpentry, turning, and other arts are of high importance.—These occupations teach boys to think, to proceed from initial causes to results, and not only to understand the nature and duty of the mechanical powers, but to observe their effects; and to acquire knowledge by actual experiment, which is the best way of learning anything. All the theories culled out of books leave an impress on the mind and memory, which is slight compared to that of the practical experience of the true mechanic.

Our advice is, to all who have the great responsibility of the charge of boys: Give them a lathe, or a set of carpenter's or even blacksmith's tools. Give their mind a turn towards the solid and useful side of life. You will soon see the result in increased activity of their thinking capabilities, and the direction of their ideas towards practical results; and still more obviously, in the avoidance of idle mischief and nonsense (to omit all reference to absolute wickedness and moral degradation,) which are, to too great an extent, the pasttime of the generation which is to succeed us.—*Scientific American.*

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THE INVINCIBLE SCHOOL MARM.—Ladies traveling through Canada by rail are often greatly annoyed by having their luggage unnecessarily searched, but one of the officials recently got his deserts. It happened that a Yankee school teacher, on her way from Kansas to Vermont, passed throught the dominion, with a trunk packed to bursting with nothing contraband. When the officer demanded her key she begged him not to open it, assuring him that it had come through from Kansas, contained simply clothes and books and was so full that it would be very troublesome to repack it. But he sternly demanded the key, and maliciously pulled everything out to the very bottom; then—finding her assertions true—he returned the key and told he to "hurry up and get the traps back," as the train would soon move. "What is that to me?" said the quick witted woman; "I have a check for that trunk, and hold the Grand Trunk Railway responsible for its safe delivery. I will not take the key, and you may do as you please with the trunk." Report say that official was very weary and red in the face and rather profane ere he finished packing that trunk.

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A COWARDLY fellow having kicked a news boy for pestering him to buy an evening paper, the boy waited until another boy accosted the "gentleman," then shouted, in the hearing of all bystanders: "It's no use to try him, Jim, he can't read!"

TO THE PUBLIC
OF
Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.
FOR
IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL!
FROM
IMPERATIVE NECESSITY
WE OFFER
ALL THE IMMENSE STOCK
CONTAINED IN
OUR SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES,
BEING THE
COMBINED STOCKS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS,
COMPRISING
Clothing
FOR
MEN, YOUTHS and BOYS,
AT STILL
LARGER DISCOUNTS in PRICES.

NOTE.—WE WERE INDUCED TO OPERATE LARGELY, AND LAID IN A HEAVY STOCK, BECAUSE OF THE UNIVERSAL EXPECTATION OF AN UNCOMMONLY GOOD BUSINESS SEASON.

Wanamaker & Brown

Desire to make it widely known that the whole of their Stock of newly manufactured Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, guaranteed to be of Reliable Material, Fashionable Cut, and Substantial Make, is arranged for a

REALIZING SALE

at a new and Lower Scale of Prices.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR BUSINESS THE PAST YEAR HAVE ENABLED US TO CHEAPEN PRICES AND INCREASE IN MANY WAYS THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

IMPORTANT FACT.—We have abundant testimony every day that it is impossible for any other house to sell as cheaply, and no one now questions the superiority of our makes of both Men's and Boys' Clothing, while

THE ASSORTMENT IS SIX-FOLD LARGER

than anywhere else.

THIS IS A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—OUR RE-ARRANGEMENTS REQUIRE THE IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL OF SOME HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS, AND WE ARE OFFERING THE MOST SEASONAALE AND FASHIONABLE OVERCOATS AND SUITS FOR BOTH MEN AND BOYS AT

PEREMPTORY SALE,

AND THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE MADE PURCHASES SINCE THE SALE BEGAN ARE HIGHLY DELIGHTED WITH THEIR BARGAINS AND ARE SENDING IN THEIR FRIENDS.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.—Splendid lots of Blue and Black Beaver; Kerseys in Dark Olive, Brown and London Smoke Colors.

An unusual cheap lot of Chinchillas and other Fabzics that make very warm and comfortable garments.

Our Garricks and Capes are the cheapest ever offered.

MEN'S SUITS FOR DRESS WEAR.—*Very much under regular prices. Every one expecting to buy a Black or Blue Suit should avail himself of the GREAT BARGAIN LOTS NOW SPREAD UPON OUR COUNTERS.*

EVERY DAY SUITS *will be cleared out at astonishingly low prices considering the qualities and excellent make.*

PARTICULAR LOTS OF WARM AND LONG COATS *for Business and Street purposes are offered at excellent bargains.*

PANTS AND VEST ROOMS CONTAIN HUNDREDS OF PATTERNS IN VARIETY OF COLORS AND QUALITIES, TO FIT EVERY SIZE AND POCKET. EVERY ONE WANTING GOOD WEARING GARMENTS MAY BE SURE TO GET THEM FROM OUR PRESENT STOCK.

BLACK PANTS.—We never had a better assortment to select from.

JACKETS AND PANTS FOR THE LADS are piled up by the hundreds, and will bear examination by the Ladies, who know the true values and what is good to stand the hard wear the boys require.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, of all sizes, styles, qualities, colors and prices.

We have re-arranged the Boys' Goods on our First Floor to better accommodate the ladies and other buyers, and can generally serve our friends without delay.

PREPARED TO SUBMIT TO
HEAVY REDUCTIONS from ACTUAL VALUES,
We invite the public to supply themselves from our counters NOW, while we have an ENORMOUS STOCK of the BEST CLOTHING that was ever offered in this or any other city, which
WE FEEL COMPELLED TO CLOSE OUT WITHIN THE NEXT 30 DAYS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
On the Corner of Sixth Street,
FROM MARKET TO MINOR,
PHILADELPHIA.

A NOVEL WEDDING TOUR.

ROMANTIC AND PRACTICAL.

Mr. Newbury, of Davenport, Iowa, like Burns, of Gettysburg, is a practical man, under which guise he won the heart of Miss Zamie Severance, a brilliant lady and deservedly popular school teacher, and about five weeks ago they were made man and wife.

It had been the custom of Mr. Newbury to make an annual barge trip to New Orleans, and he conceived the novel and romantic idea of making a wedding tour in the same way. The subject was broach to his friends, and also to the friends of the bride, and as it met with much favor on all sides he decided to carry the plan out. A barge was accordingly fitted up in sumptuous style and everything made in shipshape order for the reception of the newly married couple. In addition to the luxuries of life a cargo of onions and potatoes were stowed away in the hold, to be disposed of on arrival at New Orleans In this manner was profit combined with pleasure and common sense with romance.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Newbury the craft carried fourteen passengers, three of whom were ladies.—Mr. Hall, an experienced Mississippi navigator, piloted the barge and commanded a crew of four men, all told. The balance of the party was composed of ambitious followers of Nimrod, who had pledged themselves to keep the *cuisine* well supplied with wild game.

Immediately after the wedding ceremony had been performed the bridal party and their retainers were escorted to the barge, which was pushed into the stream, and slowly floated past the city on its way to the gulf. The only steam on board was that which issued from the mouth of the teakettle, and hence dreams of boiler explosions did not haunt the slumbers of the voyagers. After a highly enjoyable trip of four week's duration, the barge, with its novel cargo of onions and, bride, reached St. Louis on Saturday night. As the journey was only continued by daylight, the length of time consumed was longer than anticipated, but it passed only too quickly for the happy passengers. When game was sighted a landing was effected, and the hunters of the party were given a chance to amuse themselves.

The animated floaters spent three or four days in the city, calling on their friends and visiting places of amusement. On Wednesday they continued their voyage, and expect to reach New Orleans in about two months. They propose to remain there a week, and also a week in Mrmphis. The vessel's log will be an interesting document to peruse when the trip is completed, and Mr. and Mrs Newbury will doubtless carry it back to Davenport with them on their return next spring.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, this wedding tour can be safely classed as the most practically romantic one on record.

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WASHINGTON SOCIETY.—A writer in *Lippincott's* says that a Washington season is a generic thing; women come to see the place for the sake of it, as they go nowhere else. Through the system of calling, official society is accessible to all, and the introductions obtained there to people of the more select circles, when fortified by wealth and pertinacity, upon the whole charmed round of pleasure. Society in other cities is totally unlike society in Washington. There it is an interchange of kindliness between households of friends; it is the festivity of happy anniversaries, the union of families in new ties, the cherishing of long acquaintance. But in Washington—except so far as the small number of residents is concerned—its whole purpose and meaning are anomalous; each administration brings a new following, each Congress has a new rabble at its heels; friendships are accidents of the day, diplomacy is carried on by dining; every party has a political purpose, every civility has a double meaning. Never the less, the sparkle of wit, the kindling of enthusiasm, are not absent from it; on the contrary, there is more of that than elsewhere, for it is sustained by the chosen intellect and beauty of the continent. You may meet admirals there who have sailed round the world, generals who have fought mighty battles, priests who may yet be Popes, men and women who are figures of the century; they will tell you the romance of their travel, the heart beat of their success, and you will contrive to hear it for all the accompanying roar and sweep in which they are the lay figures for aspirants to measure, and the property of reporters. In such a society, of course, all asperities are softened; this man's daughter dances with the son of his arch enemy; deference is accorded to the opinion of a woman on public matters as if she already possessed her right of suffrage; there is an exhilaration in meeting and avoiding and overlooking, in the light and skillful skating over dangerous surfaces, while a rare freedom unites with a gentle, even if politic courtesy, which it is delightful to meet to-night, and which allures you seek to-morrow. Society without a conscience it is, possibly, but for all that sufficiently fascinating.

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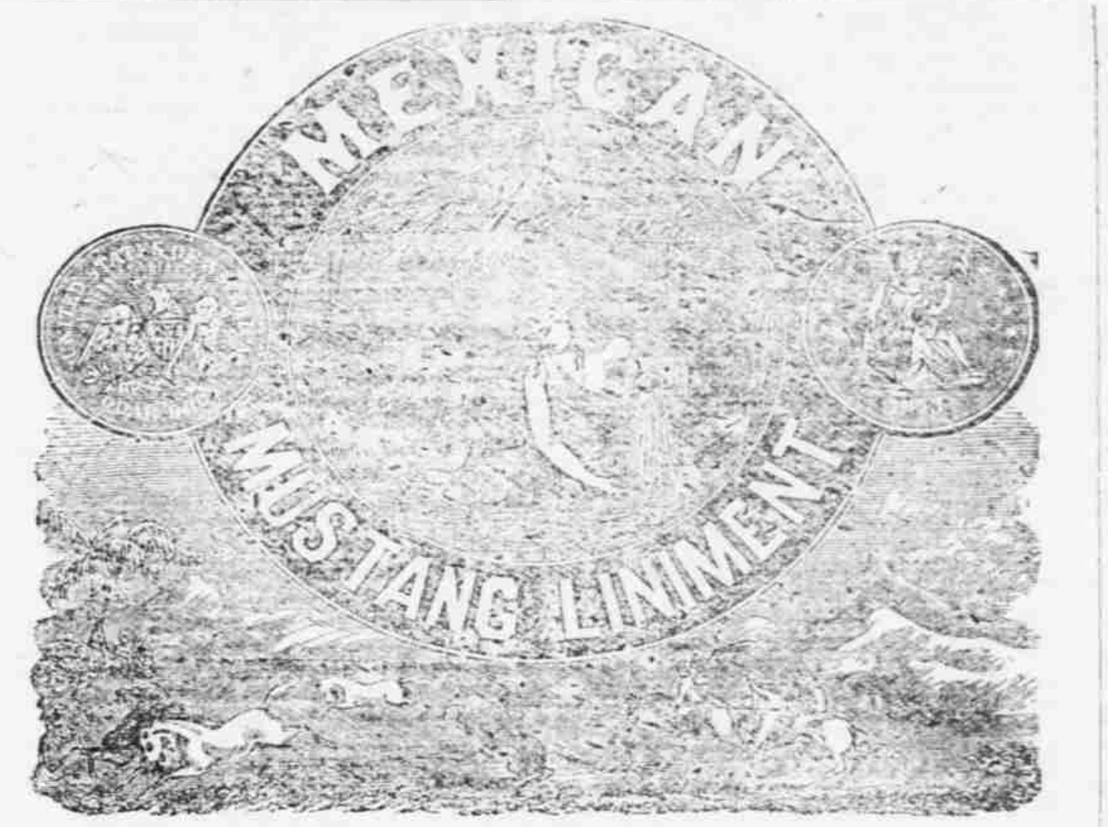
LAME; sighed Mrs. Partington, "Here I have been sufferin' the bigamies of death for three mortal weeks. First I was seized with a bleedin, phrenology in the hamshire of the brain, which was exceeded by the stoppage of the left ventilator of the heart. This gave me inflamation of the left borax, and now I am sick with the chloroform morbus. There is no blessing like health, particular when you're ill."



Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1 00 per Bottle. Notice

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1873. FALL and WINTER! 1874.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT THE NEW
EAGLE CLOTHING STORE
OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,
(Lately occupied by H. WALTERS, deceased,)
231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and Northern Cambria generally, that they have just opened at the above named place a large, complete and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS for men and boys, fine ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, in blue, brown, olive and lighter colors, and a general assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of all textures, styles and prices, besides a full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c.—all which will positively be be sold at **15 per cent. less** than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We also make to order from the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that too at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when you visit our town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to deal with us. OVERCOATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialties, and "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" the basis upon which we do business. COME AND SEE!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE--231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.
Sept. 19, 1873.-6m. **M. H. NATHANSON & CO.**

JOHN BENTON..JOHN S. TITTLE.
BENTON & TITTLE,
(Successors to BENTON & WAYNE,)
—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Horse Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WASH MACHINES AND WRINGERS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Wagon Hubs, Spokes and Felloes,
HUB BOXING AND SPOKE TENONING MACHINES, &c.,
Nos. 208 and 210 Main Street Johnstown, Pa.
[Sept. 5.-4m.] ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
WM. P. PATTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
—ALL KINDS OF—
CABINET FURNITURE
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE
made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!
131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.
MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND TELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm
A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A
Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with
YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.
Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

OLENA!
The best Oil in the world for machinery.
It will not chill.
It will not gum.
It is equal to the best Lard Oil.
If you have any kind of Machinery, ask for OLENA; and if you cannot buy it at home, send for a circular and price list to
PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP,
OIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
No. 360 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Andrew Moses,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
4 CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

THE WONDERS OF SOLOMON'S CAVE.—Further discoveries have recently occurred in solomon's Cave, Opie Gulch, Montana, which point to the conclusion that it was once the hiding place of men. In the words of the explorer, who was accompanied by three others, "leaning against the wall was a huge plate of copper, fifty-seven inches in length and thirty-six inches in width, and about one-forth of an inch in thickness. This we took to be a shield, as near the centre were two holes, eight inches apart, used doubtless for inserting a strap through which to slip the arm. It was wrought by hand, as the marks of a sledge or other heavy instrument were plainly visible on it. About ten feet beyond where the shield was found, and eight feet from the floor, was a cavity in the wall ten feet in length and over four feet high. Placing a few large stones one upon another, Barnard climbed up and held his light in to see the extent of the opening, but he immediately turned towards us with a frightened look, and, it was some seconds before he could explain the nature of the discovery he had made. But when he assured us that in that niche lay a petrified giant, all were eager to look at him. He was found to be eight feet seven and a half inches in length, twenty-eight inches across the breast, and two feet deep. He was covered from head to foot with a coating from one to two inches in thickness, similar to that found on the roofs and pillars in a number of places, hard as limestone, and along the sides this coating appeared at first to be, had with the rock on which it lay. this relic of the stone age other distant age, literally A helmet of brass or copper of gigantic proportions was upon his which the corrosive elements of had sealed to his brow. It is most perfect petrifaction I have seen, the whole body being as as though cut out of a block of marble." The party also found pictures chiseled in the walls primitive quartz-crusher. The time they are going into the chambers of the cave where they pose there are vast deposits of

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A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—T ty years ago London theatre were fascinated by the beauty and accomplishments of the young who was known as the Brighton She appeared at Drury Lane in ing characters and obtained the of the critics and the applause of public in an equally generous degree but after a brief season she disappeared altogether, and it was that some nobleman had met ed and married her. She London as the wife of Lord traveled with him for some on the continent, and lived in great seclusion for a short Florence, where Lord Her claims as his wife were by the family of the nobleman having neither money nor prosecute them she abandoned contest and returned to the winning something of her old in Australia and Montreal she returned to England a man named Whittlesey she came to this country quietly in Kansas City for years; but on the death of band she was compelled to herself and child by sewing resource, however proved and the child, a little girl of years, in endeavoring to eke scanty support furnished by er's needle, by gathering coal as fell from the cars souri Pacific railroad, was for stealing from the coal company, and her mother's to rescue her from punishment out the above facts in that strangely checkered history Whittlesey is said to preserve of the traces of beauty which entranced the frequenters Drury Lane twenty years attracted the attention of ed gentleman when she the police station to ter, and he found means to in comfortable circumstances release the child from the associations of her former It is seldom that the novelist to print greater or stranger fortune than have befallen ornament of the London stage

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USING THE FLAIL.—When boy, says the Danbury man the corner-stone of my wealth for a farmer named Wiggin neighborhood of Oriskany He was engaged drawing from the field across the barn, one day. For this employed a yoke of oxen and sled. He used the sled was low, and easier to load load. I went with him to work. The day before he work threshing with a flail is two sticks united with a leather, and the novice can where the loose stick is going when he makes the blow. I a flail before, but I saw using them, and I was surprised how easily it was done. At blow the loose stick flew nearly carried away one of At the next, it caught the old man on the back of the head him over a half-bushel headlong under the fanning hired men immediately threw and took the flail away.

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THERE is a good story of a who, going into a bookstore mother crept up to the juvenile establishment with the sly "Say, have you got any boys that ain't got religion